PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 183 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
1st	Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
6th	"	Mandala ..	8000	...	...
15th	"	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
20th	"	Kashmir ..	9000	...	...
27th	"	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
10th	"	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
27th	"	Khyber ..	9000	...	...
24th	"	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagoya ..	7000	...	...
8th	"	Karmala ..	9000	...	...
15th	"	Khiva ..	9000	...	...
22nd	"	Arabia ..	8000	...	...
29th	"	Nellore ..	7000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
26th Aug	Sardinia ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Leaving	Steamers	Destination
3rd Aug	Chakla	Karachi and P Gulf fast mail
8th "	Ujina	Tuticorin, Colombo and Calcutta
7th "	Karoa	East & South Africa via Seychelles and Zanzibar
8th "	Pundua	Karachi and P Gulf extra.

*or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,900 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000		1st Aug.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		17th Aug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	16th Oct
City of Cairo	A&C	7760	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Marseilles ..	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool ..	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	719

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

FLOORING TILES, MARBLE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

GAZDAR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES. URINALS,

BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Fund .....M... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and be glad.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Yebashi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	23rd July	3rd Aug.
Tatomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	4th Aug.	15th Aug.
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	13th Aug.	28rd Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
YamagataMaru	C. Hori	3700	15th Aug.	26th Aug

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,

via Singapore

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4515	S. Nemoto	13th July	31st July
Saigon Maru ..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	29th July	5th Aug.
Inabo Maru ..	3939	D. Ogawa	29th July	7th Aug.
Java Maru ..	4499	S. Yasaci	8-h Aug	19th Aug.
Indo Maru ..	5311	K. Tashio	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Los Angles		Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1676.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NAVIVADI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 1165 of 1913.

SATCHITANAND v. GANPATRAO and others.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Ratanlal M. Mody and Gulamhusein A. Somjee, Receivers, appointed in the above Suit by a consent order made therein, dated the 17th day of October, 1914, and pursuant to the directions made by the High Court in the said order, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in Bombay without the Fort at Navivady Lane in the Sub-District of Bombay fronting the said lane on the East side thereof, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 64, New No. 636, Old Survey No. 363 and New Survey No. 308 containing by admeasurement 369 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Shivshanker Mankoba, on the West by the said Navivady, on the North by the Cart called Ranbilla belonging to Ganpatrao Moroji Zaoba and Narayen Moroji Zaoba and on the South by the property of the heirs of the late Moroba Babajee and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 19 and now under Ward No. 4866/7 and Street Nos. 55, 57.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to the Receivers at the office of Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchordas, Solicitors and Notary Public at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th August 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Shaftings, Empty Oil Casks, Packing Cases, Drums, Wood, Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1916, at the undermentioned time and place the following goods:—

At 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the B. I. S. N. Coy's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of empty oil casks, packing cases, drums, wood, etc.

Also at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the P. and O. Coy's, Dockyard, Mazagon.

A large quantity of old shaftings, empty oil casks, packing cases, old rubber, etc., etc.

Purchasers of P. and O. Coy.'s goods will have to pay whatever custom duty etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of property at Jakeria Masjid Street which was to take place today has been POSTPONED until further notice.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Secondhand rubber-tyred office brougham, in good order.

1 Secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd August, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE AT BANDRA.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, sweet toned banjo rich platedware, glassware, crockery ware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY the 6th August, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bungalow, next to Mr. Voke's bungalow, at Palli Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable and handsome household furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers consisting of oblong dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter, meat-safe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of chesterfield sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved very old sofas, mirror door single and double almiras, chest of drawers clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving bookcase, easy and rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables, fancy, teapoys selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double bedsteads, sweet-toned banjo, handsome perambulator, ice-box with refrigerator, wash-hand table, bentwood sofas, cane chairs, door curtains mattings, durrie carpets, table ornaments, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils, Law books.

The property of Professor Thariani and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 BAGS OF NAPIPA SEEDS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Esmail Dossa and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Gopalji Canji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th day of August, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the godown of Messrs. Esmail Dossa and Co., at Two Tanks,

About 200 bags of nipipa seeds.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE NEAR THE KHOJAS' JAMATKHANA AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, UPPER MAHIM.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents (1) the late Fazulbhoy Gulam Husein Vazzir (a deceased), (2) Jaffer Ally Fazulbhoy, and (3) Gabriel Francis Vaz, and with the consent of Messrs. Merwanji Maneckji Mistry, Bejanji Khurshedji Bana, the mortgagees and of Bai Sonabai widow of Dosa Laduck, and also of Bai Rehmatbai, widow of the said Fazulbhoy Gulam Husein Vazir, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 6th day of August, 1916, at the time mentioned against the lots, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following landed properties on the premises.

LOT NO. 1, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.),

PARTICULARS.—All that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises thereon situate at Upper Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 132 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 440, New No. 4224, Old Survey No. 83 and New Survey No. 103 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 5801 and Street No. 277 and bounded on the East by the public passage on the West by the property of Nathoo Nadeia and on the North and South by the property of Gabriel Francis Vaz.

LOT NO. 2, AT 5 P.M. (S.T.),

PARTICULARS.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 112 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/35 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 5459, Street No. 54-56-58-60 and bounded on the East and North by the Mahim Bazar Road, on the West by the property of Manchharam Balgowan and on the South by Bazar Gully, leading to the Fish Market.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal Solicitors for the Vendor at their office in Ash Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1916.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hou 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand-Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No. pain no farm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

ASTROLOGER Mr. HANUMANPARSAD PANDE, KASHIWALA, Thakordwar Road, Jeteker's Chawl, Bombay, foretells Teji, Mandi with exact figure showing annas and pies for cotton, silver, shares, etc., (Time 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.). 4754

WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted reliable assistant with all-round knowledge (no operating). Apply to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4818

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED.—A DRILL MASTER for a local High School. Gymnast preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 101 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4802

WANTED—First Class MOTOR FITTERS, TURNERS, and MILLER. State experience and salary wanted. Apply to

THE GWALIOR MOTOR SERVICE,
4810 Gwalior.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT (Civil) ENGINEER with practical previous experience of Railway Works. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected, etc., to the ENGINEER IN CHARGE, Matheran Railway, Neral (G. I. P. Railway). 4805

WANTED—A CLERK for office work and foreign correspondence, having experience for five years. Age above 35 and a resident of Gujarat will be given preference. Apply with full details to JIVANCHUND LALUBHAI & Co., 426, Mombadevi, Bombay. 4811

WANTED.—One second hand oil (Kerosine) ENGINE 4-6-8 Break Horse Power, with pipe, tank, complete, in good order. Write with full particulars and price to

THE BOMBAY CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING, Co.
D'Monte Street, Bandra.
4806

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for temporary service in Mesopotamia a competent EUROPEAN FOREMAN BOILERMAKER. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem with rations and accommodation. Apply with testimonials to the

DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
4820 Bombay.

WANTED—Immediately a few Flat cards, Draw frames, Slubbers Inter and Rovers also Ring Twist and weft frames one line Blowroom seven Bowl Calender. other Spinning, weaving machinery. Write to

MR. MOTILAL PANPALIA,
C/o Seth Bachhraj Jamnalal,
185/7, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
4752

FOR SALE

BLACK HAIR or money returned. The "MORNING STAR" makes your Grey Hair Natural Black, detection defied. Per Box, 1/8 Post Free. The Agent, 18 Bank Street, Bombay. 4753

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, slide and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.—Belting; 2nd hand 20 inches wide. Scandinavian cotton belting in lengths of 2 Rolls 179ft., 3 Rolls 166ft. 7in. Full particulars can be had on application and the belting may be seen any day at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Mahalaxmi, between the hours of 11 & 5.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
4783 B. B. & C. I. Ry.

FOR SALE

ENGLISH Dessert Apples and Pears, 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 3/8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Telegrams CAPTAIN BANON, Kulu. 4504

FOR SALE.—One HYDRAULIC BALING PRESS with 12in. Ram, 6ft.—6in. and 6ft.—0in. by 3ft.—8in. table complete with pumping by John Shaw and Sons. Can be seen in good working order. Apply to the Agents, Bechardass Mills, Ahmedabad. 4819

FOR SALE.—In good working order, Tinker Shanton LANCASHIRE BOILER 26 by 6½. Pressure 125 and Marshall Sons & Co., trip gear valve Engine Cylinders high and low 10 by 17½. Stroke 24. Revolutions 125. BEJONJI and JALBHOY DHANBHOORA Co., Bulsar. 4760

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

NOTICES.

INTERCESSION SERVICE.

A SPECIAL SERVICE for the victory of Britain and her Allies will be held on FRIDAY, 4th August 1916, at 6-30 p.m. at the Fort and Byculla Synagogues.

Congregants are requested to be at their places by 6-15 p.m.

D. REUBEN,
4818 Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, LAMPS ELECTRIC, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, Branch Stores Depot, Matunga and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed. "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realised by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th July, 1916. 4817

SALE OF COTTON AND SILK MILLS

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS.

PURSUANT to the directions contained in the Order dated 13th day of March, 1916, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 554 of 1915 (Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs. The Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in liquidation and others, and under the instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna and Mr. J. P. De Souza, the Joint Liquidators of the said Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd. in liquidation, the undersigned will put up for sale at the mill premises at Poona, by PUBLIC AUCTION on SUNDAY, the 20th day of August, 1916, at 4 p.m., the whole of the said Poona and Cotton Silk Mills including all the lands (except those given on lease to the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Co., Ltd.) buildings machinery and appurtenances thereto free from all incumbrances as per the following description.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land (except that given on lease to the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company Limited) admeasuring 23 acres or thereabouts with the Mill Buildings Engine and Boiler house Chimneys Flues Machines, Store Rooms, Dye Houses, Bungalows, Godowns and Sheds and other buildings and Structures standing thereon situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona and which have been numbered by the Collectors of land Revenue under No. 17 (part) No. 18 (part) and No. 19 and which have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by a Public Road on the West by Fields, and on the East also by fields.

For particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the Liquidators at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and also to the office of the Liquidators in the Mill premises at Poona on and after the 20th day of July instant.

The property will be kept open to view for intending purchasers 8 days before the date of Sale from 12 noon to 4 p.m. every day.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
4674 Poona.

NOTICES.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAYS.

CHIEF STORE KEEPER'S OFFICE.

NOTICE DATED 20TH JULY, 1916.

1. TENDERS are invited for the supply of articles noted in the undermentioned schedule.

2. Quantities noted against each item in the list are only approximate and are not guaranteed. They may be increased or decreased according to requirements.

3. The Supply should be made within one week after receipt of order.

4. Sealed tenders clearly superscribed "Tenders for Loco Stores" should be delivered at the Office of the undersigned, No. 15 Infantry Road, Bangalore not later than 12 noon on Monday the 14th August, 1916, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest money which will be refunded in the case of unaccepted tenders. The earnest deposit money of the accepted tenders will be returned after the supply is made to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

5. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept or reject any or all the tenders, or accepts in whole or in part any tender without assigning reasons therefor.

SCHEDULE.

Particulars.	Quantity Unit	Measure	*Remarks. Rate per Cwt.
Iron square 3/8"	lbs.	84	Cwt.
1/4"	Cwt.	2	,,
5/8"	,,	1/4	,,
1 1/4"	lbs.	28	,,
2"	Cwt.	1	,,
Tee 4" × 4" × 1/2"	Ton	1	,,
Iron Tee 2" × 2" × 1/4"	,,	1	,,
Angle 3" × 3" × 3/8"	,,	1	,,
2" × 2" × 3/8"	lbs.	56	,,
1 1/4" × 1 1/4" × 1/4"	Ton.	1	,,
Mild Steel Sheet 1 1/4"	Cwt.	5	,,
3/4"	Ton.	1 1/2	,,
1/2"	,,	1	,,
5/8"	,,	1	,,
3/4"	Cwt.	5	,,
Mild Steel Flat Bars			
3/4" × 1/4"	lbs.	56	,,
1" × 1/4"	,,	56	,,
1 1/2" × 1/2"	Cwt.	1/2	,,
1 1/4" × 3/8"	,,	8	,,
2" × 3/8"	,,	5	,,
2" × 3/4"	,,	1 1/2	,,
2 1/2" × 5/8"	,,	1	,,
2" × 1"	,,	2	,,
2 1/2" × 1"	,,	1	,,
3" × 1"	,,	2	,,
3" × 2"	,,	1	,,
3" × 3/4"	,,	2 1/2	,,
3" × 1 1/4"	,,	1	,,
4" × 1/4"	lbs.	84	,,
Mild Steel Round 1/2"	Cwt.	5	,,
3/8"	,,	5	,,
3/4"	,,	5	,,
1"	Ton.	1/2	,,
1 1/4"	Cwt.	5	,,
1 1/2"	,,	2	,,
1 3/4"	,,	1/2	,,
Nails Broad 1/2"	lbs.	5	,,
3/4"	,,	15	,,
,, Wire 1/2"	,,	4	,,
3/4"	,,	6	,,
1"	,,	6	,,
1 1/4"	,,	10	,,
2"	,,	10	,,
3"	,,	10	,,
Nuts Iron 1/4"	,,	56	,,
3/8"	,,	56	,,
1/2"	,,	56	,,
5/8"	,,	56	,,
3/4"	,,	56	,,
7/8"	,,	56	,,
1"	,,	56	,,
Bolts and nuts of sizes thick raising from 1/4" to 1" by 1/8" and Long from 2" to 4" by 1/2"	Cwt.	2 each	,,
Bolts and Nuts 9" × 1/2"	,,	1	,,
Pipes Copper 1/2" (Length of bar required)	Bar.	2	Ft.
do. 3/4"	,,	2	,,
do. Iron 3/4"	Rft	35	,,
do. 1 1/2"	,,	35	,,
Pins split 1 1/2" × 1/8"	Gross	1	Gross
do. of sizes	,,	3 each	,,
Rivets of sizes thick 1/4" to 3/4" raising by 1/8" long from 1" to 3" raising by 1/4"	Cwt.	2 each	Cwt.
Rivets copper with washers 1/4"	lbs.	3	,,
Rails flat footed	No.	100	,,
,, Double headed	No.	40	,,
Sheet zinc perforated (Mention Size)	Rolls	6	Rolls.
do. Plain	Cwt.	2	Cwt.
Sheet Brass 1/8"	lbs.	56	,,
1/16"	,,	56	,,
Scrap cast iron	Tons.	20	,,
Scrap Copper	,,	1	,,
Steel Tool 1/2"	lbs.	28	,,
1"	,,	56	,,
1 1/4"	,,	56	,,
Screws Coach 3" × 3/8"	Cwt.	2	,,
2" × 3/8"	lbs.	28	,,
3 1/2" × 1/2"	Cwt.	2	,,
Screws Iron 1/2"	Gross	5	,,
3/4"	,,	12	,,
1"	,,	12	,,
1 1/4"	,,	12	,,
1 1/2"	,,	12	,,
2"	,,	12	,,
2 1/2"	,,	12	,,
3"	,,	12	,,
Tin for casting	lbs.	100	,,
Tacks Copper 1/2"	,,	20	,,
do. 3/4"	,,	10	,,
Washers of (Iron) Sizes 1/4" to 1" raising by 1/8"	Cwt.	1/2 each	,,
Zinc for casting	lbs.	100	,,
White metal	,,	100	,,
Aluminium	,,	100	,,
Acid muriatic (Size of bottle required)	Bottles	4	Bottles.
X Borax	lbs.	5	lbs.
Bricks fire	No.	500	100
Belting teon 3 fly or Sizes 6" × 8"	Rft.	50 each	ft.
Cushion India Rubber	No.	150	Doz.
Coke Foundry	Tons.	9	Ton.
,, Smithy	,,	9	,,
Charcoal Country	Bags	10	Bags.
Chalk	lbs.	28	lb.
Crucible 100 A	No.	20	Doz.
,, 80 A	,,	10	,,
,, 70 A	,,	5	,,
,, 50 A	,,	5	,,
,, 20 A	,,	14	,,
,, 8 A	,,	4	,,
X Cloth Blue (size required)	Piece	1	Piece
X Cloth Mull white do.	,,	2	,,
X Cotton loose	lbs.	28	lbs.
X Canvas White (Size required)	piece	1	piece.
X ,, Hoodite	Yds.	16	yd.
Clay wash yellow	Cart	4	cart.
,, Fire	Cwt.	5	Cwt.
X Emery cloth rough	Doz.	4	Doz.
X Smooth	,,	4	,,
X ,, Flour fine	lbs.	28	lb.
Glass White (Size required)	No.	350	Doz.
Glass looking 24" × 18" × 1/4"	No.	6	Doz.
Greese Yellow	lbs.	20	lbs.
X Leather ordinary (Size required)	lbs.	56	,,
X ,, Chamois 2' × 1 1/2'	Piece	4	Each
Lead Pig	Cwt.	3	Cwt.
,, Silver	,,	5	,,
Lime stone	Carts	4	,,
New sand	,,	10	,,
Salamoniac	lbs.	4	lbs.
Soft Soap	lbs.	28	lbs.
x Wax Bees	,,	5	,,
x Waste Cotton	,,	20	,,
Teak wood	C. Ft.	500	C. Ft.
Jungle wood	,,	125	,,

* All hardware materials should conform to the British Standard Specification for structural works.

x Samples should accompany tenders.

NOTICES.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAYS.

(Continued.)

Oils: Linseed	Galls.	12	Galls.
Castor	,,	100	,,
Cocoanut	,,	6	,,
Kerosene	,,	40	,,
Turpentine	,,	50	,,
x Tar coal	,,	40	,,
Brush for cleaning castings 6" × 4"	No.	8	Doz.
Brush paint flat of sizes 1" to 4"	Doz.	1 each	,,
,, Round of sizes 1 to 2"	,,	1	,,
x Bone Cuttlefish	Cwts.	5	Cwt.
Japan Black	Galls.	4	Galls.
Lamp do	Cwt.	1 1/2	Cwt.
x Paint white lead	Kegs.	50	,,
x Paint white dry	Cwt.	1	,,
Docker's Wagon grey	Galls	30	Galls.
Ready mixed, wagon grey	,,	30	,,
Chocolate	Kegs.	15	Cwt.
Enamel Mixed black (Size required)	tins	3	tin.
Pumice stone	Cwt.	3	Cwt.
Plumbago	,,	1/2	,,
x Umber yellow	lbs.	3	lbs.
,, Red	,,	3	,,
Varnish body	Galls.	24	Galls.
Do. Gold size	,,	10	,,
Vermilion China	lbs.	14	lbs.
x Powder Gopy	lbs.	56	,,
x Sunburoid green	Yds.	50	Yd.
x Soap Bars English	No.	30	each.
Sand paper rough and smooth	Gross.	2	gross.
Brace carpenter's ratchet	Doz.	1/2	Doz.
Bevil siding	,,	1/4	,,
Bradawls	,,	1/2	,,
Chisels Carpenters 1/4" to 2"	,,	2 each	,,
Chisels Gauges 1/2" to 1 1/4"	,,	1 each	,,
Watering can	No.	6	,,
Compass 8"	,,	1	each.
Calipers 8" outside	,,	1	,,
Lock and Key Galv: 2 1/2"	,,	6	,,
Lock and Key Galv: 2"	,,	12	,,
Files: 6", 8", 10", 12", and 14"	Doz.	4 each	Doz.
Files: Flat rough	,,	,,	,,
,, ,, smooth	,,	,,	,,
,, Half Round rough	,,	,,	,,
,, ,, smooth	,,	,,	,,
,, Round rough	,,	,,	,,
,, Round smooth	,,	,,	,,
,, Square rough	,,	,,	,,
,, ,, Smooth	,,	,,	,,
,, Three corner 3 1/2"	Doz.	6	,,
Hammer Ball pane with handles 2 1/2 lbs.	,,	1	,,
Hammer Ball pane with handles 1 1/2 lbs.	No.	2	each.
Pliers Cutting	,,	2	,,
Plane jack wooden 15"	Doz.	1/4	Doz.
Smooth ,, ,, 7"	,,	1	,,
Plane Iron circular	,,	1/4	,,
Pots glue	,,	1/4	,,
Plane plough	,,	1/4	,,
Rule foot 2' (Four fold)	,,	1/2	,,
Shovel Iron	No.	3	each.
Spanners monkey	,,	2	,,
,, Clayburn	,,	1	,,
Stone oil 9" × 2"	,,	3	,,
Do. 12"	,,	3	,,
Stone grinding 2' × 4"	,,	2	,,
Square Carpenters 9" × 15"	Doz.	1 each	Doz.
Saw Hand 2'	,,	1/4	,,
,, Tenon 15"	,,	1	,,
Saws Hand hack	No.	2	each.
Screw driver 12"	Doz.	1	Doz.
,, Wire 12"	No.	14	,,
,, ,, 18"		2	each.
Tools Moulders	Sets	2	Set.
Vice hand of sizes	No.	2	each.
Wheels emery 6" dia	,,	6	Doz.
Sifters 1/2" hole 1 1/2" long	No.	5	each.
1/4"	,,	2	,,
1/8"	,,	2	,,
1/16"	,,	2	,,
1 ,,	,,	1	,,

x Samples should accompany tenders.

T. LAKSHMINARASIMHA RAO.
4780 Chief Store Keeper.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th July 1916.
4551

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Interim Dividends have been declared namely:—

Rs. 300 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 15 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 2nd August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 23rd July, 1916, on presentation of Share Certificates.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th July, to 2nd August both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 19th July, 1916. 4691

NOTICE.

UNDER the instructions of Deputy Commissioner Bahraich, as also in accordance with the wishes of late Mr. F. T. BROOKS the undernamed, with whom he was employed as a tutor to his sons, has undertaken to administer his effects. His creditors, if any, should they desire to claim their dues from his effects are therefore hereby requested to address the undernamed at their earliest convenience.

B. O.
SARDAR KARAM SINGH,
Talukdar, Jamdan,
c/o B. Ladliprasada Sinha, B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, Bahraich (Oudh).
4790

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF GOLDEN ORNAMENTS AND RICH JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Rajaji Lakhmaji and Co., pledgees, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vithaldas Monji, pledgor.

2 gold sanklas set with pearls about tolas 10¾—6½, 4 golden bangles set with pearls about tolas 9¾-¼, 2 gold kudas about totals 9¼-1¼, 2 gold patlis about tolas 6¾-8¼, 1 gold necklace about tolas 7½—6¾, 2 pearls rafuls about tolas 5¾—2½ 4 pearl bangles about tolas 6½—1, 2 pearl vank about tolas 9¼—½, 1 pearl mala of 5 strings about tolas 3½—1¼, 1 pearl Lat, about 1 tola and 2 vals.

The jewellery is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginvala, Attorneys for the Pledgees, at their office No. 373, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHULESHWAR BHASKER LANE AND ANANT RISHI'S OART WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the owners Messrs. Jivraj Shamji and Dayal Shamji, Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY. the 9th instant sell the undermentioned properties by public auction on the premises.

LOT No. I.

Bhasker Lane Property at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.—All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate in Bhasker Lane near Grand Portuguese Church in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,425 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140, 140, 140, 140, 140, New Nos. 1251, 1256, 1246, 1247, 1253, Old Survey Nos. 287, 287, 287, 287, 287, and 2010 and New Survey Nos. 418, 419, 420, 1/411, 421 and 1/423 with the houses or buildings standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 4569, 4568, 4569, 4570, 4571, 4572, 4573. and Street Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the South partly by the property of Jeynadayan Sitaram, partly by the property of Kanji Keshavji, partly by the property of Moreshwar Dadaji and Shamrao Dadaji and partly by the property of Motibai, widow of Nathoobhai Virpal and Sadashukh Hanumantrai on or towards the West by the property of Bhasker Soonderji, on or towards the North partly by the Vendor's Gully and beyond that the property of the Vendors' partly by the passage and partly by the propedty of Vinayak Bhaskerji and on or towards the East partly by the property of Goswamishri Gokaleshji Girdhadiji Mahraj, partly wy the property of Ranchhordas Talakchand and partly by the property of Ramrao Balkr'shna.

LOT NO. II.

Anant Rishi's oart property at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Anant Rishi's Wadi without the Fort of Bombay in the Registdation Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 590, New No. 2804, Old Survey No. 278, and New Survey No. 413 and bounded on the East by the property of Moreshwar Dadoba Parbhu, on the west by the property of Marwadi Sadasukh Gambhirmal, on the North by the property of Jivraj Shamji and Dayal Shamji and on the South by a public road called or known as Anant Rishi's Wadi and the buildings whereon a le assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 4520, Street No. 14.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title, deeds application may be made to the Vendors' Attorneys Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal at their offices in Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

N. B.—Special attention is drawn to the fact that such a large piece of Pension and Tax Land of 1425 yards is rarely available in Bhuleshwar Locality.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1916.

J. S. MODY & Co.,

20 Apollo St. Fort, Tel: No. 3409.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in No. 20, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Apollo Street Post Office, the following:—

Furniture such as drawing room upholstered suites of sofas and chairs, phonographs, cupboards, almyrahs, sofas chest of drawers, chairs, sideboards.

By order of the concerned—
1 cottage harmonium.
1 brief size "Hammond" Typewriter.
1 light weight "Humber" motor cycle in going order.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the following:—

By order of the concerned:—

Gold ornaments consisting of:—Necklaces, Neck-chains, Ear-rings, Nose Rings, Rings, etc.

On account of the concerned:—

60 dozen metallic pocket note-books.

28 dozen soft collars by Welch Margetson and Co.

31 dozen soft collars linen and silk fronted.

6 cases crockery containing:—Plates, fruit plates, sweet dishes, jam-pots, tea-sets, wall plates, vases, bowls, incense burners, flower pots, rich tea and coffee sets, Chinese design big vase, etc.

Miscellaneous:—One second-hand tent, 14 empty wooden cases, safes, one dressing table, bamboo chair, baby easy chairs, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
ALL THE FILM STARS TO-NIGHT.

JAIN GAIL.
in an exciting drama:
"PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT."

Two swindling company promoters are brought to justice by a brave girl. She also saves her sweetheart, who has been falsely accused of forgery by them. There is some clever detective work in this film.

MARY FULLER & PAUL PANZER
in a seaside romance:
"THE TALE OF THE 'C'."

To attract a pretty girl's attention a man poses as an astronomer. His deception is found out in an unexpected manner, but the story ends as expected,—with wedding bells.

"A QUIET HONEYMOON."

A Nestor comedy which is causing great laughter. Two ardent batchelors make a rash bet which is never paid owing to the amazing attractions of women.

The last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE:

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

NEXT WEEK: GREAT ATTRACTION:
The 5 part Gold Rooster play:
"THE PRECIOUS PACKET."
FEATURING MISS LOIS MEREDITH.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT.
The Photo Play Serial Supreme
"GRAFT"
Episodes Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth.
Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.
USUAL HALF RATES.

KIRLOSKAR SANGIT DRAMATIC COMPANY
(RIPON THEATRE)
GRANT ROAD
WILL STAGE
e ially on account of the Ramjan-Id Holiday.
a 5-30 p.m. and 9 p.m, on Wednesday, 2nd August, 1916.
the ever popular Urdu Sangit Drama
TAJEWAPHA.
and at 9 p.m. on
Saturday, 5th August, 1916.
The new Romance in Sangit
PUNYA-PRABHAV

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse 6-30 Twice Nightly, 9-45 P.M.

THIS WEEK'S GREAT ATTRACTION!
The most Ingenious Novelty ever seen in India!

ARTHUR HEMSLEY presents
"THE CONVERSATIONAL FILM"
in which he acts a part both on the stage and on a film in a burlesque Drama.
"THE BREAKING UP OF THE BLACK HAND GANG"
THE LAST WORD IN CINEMATOGRAPHIC INVENTION.
Screamingly Funny. Absolutely original. Delightfully Witty.
HEMSLEY. As the Cinema Hero. "BULLETHEAD"

BRULL and HEMSLEY. Songs, Duets and Eccentricities. | HARRY GREY The Australian Nugget in "The Tramp."

Prices Rs. 3 to 4 annas. Plan at ROSE & Co. Tel. No. 288.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271
A Nerve-Thrilling Railway Drama In Three Parts.
A FIGHT TO A FINISH
Featuring MARIE WALCAMP
"The Dare-Devil of the Films"
in a nerve-tingling exploit of daring-do.
SEE THE HEROINE
Lifting up a man lying on the rails from the cowcatcher of a moving train.
THE MOST RISKY "TRICK" EVER FILMED.
An absorbing story showing how a band of crooks plotted to rob an express, and how a brave sister saved her brother by her plucky behaviour.
3 Shows Nightly—6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.
Prize Shows—Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30.
Tuesday 1st August Special Prize Show 5 to 6-30
On account of Ramzan Id.

FILMS 5,00,000 feet of films for sale at o / rates. Good opportunity for renters. Apply Manager.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ITALA'S MASTERPIECE
THE FIRE! THE FIRE!!
THE FIRE! THE FIRE!!
6,000 Feet. 6,000 Feet.
Drawing Dates of
MILLION DOLLAR and BROKEN COINS
24 PRIZES 24
Rs. 2,000
Box Tuesday the 1st Aug. Rs. 800
I Wednesday 2nd " " 600
II Thursday 3rd " " 400
III Friday, 4th " " 200
at 6-45 every Evening.
BOX WINNERS
Nos. I-467: II-784: III-813: IV-278: V-259: VI-461.
LOOK OUT
Next SATURDAY the 5th.
Pathe's Grand Serial.
Repeated by Special request.
EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
8 parts each week.

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.
BAND PERFORMANCE.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MONSIEUR ROBERT CHAIDRON, CONSUL FOR BELGIUM.
By kind permission of Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. and Officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
The Band of "L" Company (St: Mary's Cadets) B. V. R., will play a selection of music at the Esplanade Bandstand on
SATURDAY, August 5th.
Commencing 6 p. m.
(Weather permitting.)
Collecting boxes for the above mentioned Fund will be taken round during the performance.

BETTER THAN THE BEST
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

FUND
FOR THE RELIEF OF
BELGIAN CHILDREN
Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road.
A CONCERT in aid of the above, will be given by the Children of the Indo-British Institution in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on
Wednesday, August 9th, 1916
At 9-30 p.m.
Interesting Musical items, in character, will be given by the Children, kindly assisted by well known musical friends of Bombay.
Rs. 2, Re. 1, Annas 8.
N. B.—If unable to attend yourself, please buy a ticket and present it to a wounded soldier.

Great Important Success in Bombay!
"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S" REAL YAKUTI
CALLED
"YOUTH"
CONTAINS
AMBER. MUSK, PEARLS
And high qualities of drugs. It has saved many lives and has become so favourite that some people call it **THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR.** It is **SECOND TO NONE** for **LOST MANHOOD** and **ALL OTHER NERVINE DESEASES.** "YOUTH" requires no recommendation as it is **WELL-KNOWN** to the Public in the whole world.
Price per Bottle
1 oz. Rs. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.
V. P. P. Extra.
"Lady's Companion."
Most efficacious for Female Diseases such as Leucorrhea, Backache, Uterine Diseases and Nervous Debility.
Price per Bottle:
20 Pills Rs. 3, 40 Pills Rs. 5.
V. P. P. Extra.
RHEMANI PHARMACY
Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi Bazaar BOMBAY No. 9.

A SPECIAL OFFER
West End, Omega, Roskopf Patent, Zenith, Meridian, Signal and Central Watches sold at 15% less than respective catalogue prices.
American Clocks and Time-pieces sold at moderate rates.
KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI
WATCH & CLOCK DEALER,
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The depression yesterday in the bay is now crossing the coast near Cuttack and is likely to move in the direction of Nagpur. The depression off Cutch has passed inland and is now unimportant. The monsoon strengthened in north-east India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces east and north Punjab, Cashmere, Central India east, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the north Frontier Province.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches, Lashio, Dinajpore one and a half, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling one, Bahraich and Mussooree three; Chakrata one and a half, Bareilly, Roorkee, Murree and Shrinagar one, Cherat one and a half, Surat four, Sutna one, Hoshangabad one and a half; Jagdalpur two, and Bombay three, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Calicut and Augrangabad one, Belgaum, Hanamkonda one and a half, Mercara four, Cuddapah two, Kurnool one and a half and Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Bihar and Orissa, north and west Punjab and decrease in west the United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1st Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 1st. 1915.	June 1st to Aug. 1st. 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	2.59	48.92	54.69	47.62
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	3.23	54.19	57.65	50.06
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	2.67	53.25	54.34	51.87
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	2.49	55.25	59.48	56.68

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 31st July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 0 a. m. 10 a. m. 3 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.628	Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6	"
Dew Point	76.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.908	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	81.9	"
Minimum do.	77.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	219	Miles.
Fall of Rain	2.87	inches
Total fall during month	25.10	"
Do. do. year	48.76	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Aug	0.82	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Week.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	1	m 0 21	26 2	1	m 6 13	16 6
		0 51a	28 0		6 56a	17 11
Wed.	2	m 0 55	26 4	2	m 6 44	16 9
		1 18a	27 10		7 22a	17 7
Thur.	3	m 1 31	26 4	3	m 7 14	17 3
		1 46a	27 7		7 50a	17 5
Fri.	4	m 2 9	26 2	4	m 7 45	18 0
		2 15a	27 :		8 21a	17 0
Sat.	5	m 2 51	25 1	5	m 8 19	18 14
		2 46a	26 7		8 58	17 4
Sun.	6	m 3 41	25 5	6	m 8 59	19 11
		3 25a	26 6		9 41a	17 4
Mon.	7	m 4 45	25 1	7	m 10 2	20 11
		4 18a	25 5		53a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 1 (Tuesday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
" 3 (Thursday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
" 4 (Friday)	6h 17m.	7h. 13m.
" 5 (Saturday)	6h 17m	7h. 13m.
" 6 (Sunday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.
" 7 (Monday)	6h 18m.	7h. 11m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Aug.	7d.	2h. 35.6	a.m.
Full Moon	" "	13d.	5h. 30.8	p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	20d.	6h. 22.8	p.m.
New Moon	" "	28d.	10h. 54.7	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st August, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0.18in. of rain, Ambala 0.20in. and Delhi 0.83in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal except for an excess during the day at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0.16in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind and at Kotah and Mount Abu; night temperature is slightly above the average in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Cutch, Kathiawar and south Gujarat; Bhuj has had 0.21in., Dwarka 0.37in., Rajkot 0.50 in., Veraval 0.17in. and Surat 3.90in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.40in., Saugor 0.62in., Hoshangabad 1.30in., Akola 0.32in., Amraoti 0.12in., Nagpur 0.21in. and Raipur 0.76in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 2.59in., Ratnagiri 1.21in., Mormugao 0.40in and Karwar 0.25in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0.21in., Poona 0.18in., Sholapur 0.42in., Belgaum 1.69in., Aurangabad 1.23in., Nizamabad 077in. and Hyderabad 0.61in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has slightly increased in area and amount and been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, fairly general in Cutch, Kathiawar, south Gujarat, and the Madras Deccan and local in the north and the south-east Punjab and on the north Madras coast. Some thunderstorms are reported from Rajputana and the United Provinces. The disturbed weather in the north-east Arabian sea appears to have moved inland in a north-easterly direction. It has, however, given heavy rain in south Gujarat and on the north Konkan coast. Another reported depression from the Bay of Bengal is affecting weather in the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces and the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Peninsula, fairly general in the central parts of the country and local in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the United Provinces and the adjacent districts of the Punjab. A few falls may occur in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 1st of August 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
ARABIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97.1	79.4	92			
Do. (31st July)	96.7	84.2	81		0	—0.06
Jask	..	..	..		..	..
Do. (th July)	..	..	..		..	..
Muskat	91.1	83.3	82		0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.3	86.7	73	..	0.69	—2.01
Rawalpindi	95.5	73.4	94	0.18	11 03	0.62
Lahore	97.6	83.2	86	..	17.05	9.52
Hissar	101.5	82.2	72	..	3.67	..
Ambala	95.7	71.1	93	0.20	15.35	8.46
Delhi	92.0	79.2	89	0.83	8.50	—2.95
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.7	80.2	88	0.08	12.39	—0.05
Mainpuri	90.4	79.2	90	0.01	18.08	7.68
Jhansi	94.5	77.2	74	0.02	17.09	—0.18
Cawnpore	91.8	78.8	84	0.20	23.40	13.99
Allahabad	95.2	80.6	83	..	32.86	15.81
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.1	87.8	64	..	0.04	—1.19
Karachi	92.4	83.0	80	..	0.22	2.05
Ajmer	91.0	69.0	81	0.16	8.69	—0.69
Jaipore	93.5	80.0	81	..	6.04	—4.25
Kotah	99.2	81.5	73	..	13.37	0.55
Mount Abu	77.0	67.9	87	..	11.20	—13.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.4	74.1	85	0.21	3.30	—5.31
Dwarka	86.6	81.0	91	0.37	3.14	—6 20
Veraval	82.1	80.3	87	0.17	9.11	—2.24
Rajkot	88.1	75.9	89	0.50	11.77	—4.37
Bhavnagar Para	95.6	79.3	74	..	8.27	—1.88
Surat	87.5	70.0	93	3.90	25.08	—0 06
Ahmedabad	97.4	73.3	80	0.12	7.93	—5.96
Deesa	99.7	79.0	51	0.09	3.43	—5.44
Neemuch	88.7	76.0	82	..	14.91	1.77
Indore	87.0	73.0	80	..	10.07	2.82
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.5	72.5	87	0.40	20.81	—6.10
Saugor	87.6	74.6	90	0.62	13.83	—8.26
Hoshangabad	82.5	74.4	92	1.30	17.44	—4.79
Khandwa	86.0	76.3	84	..	15.74	1.44
Akola	87.4	74.9	84	0.32	19.61	1.15
Amraoti	86.4	74.6	84	0.12	16.31	—0.05
Nagpur	87.7	75.7	83	0.21	23.05	0.04
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	88.6	73.6	91	0.76	20.94	—2.87
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.5	77.4	89	2.59	48.92	4.69
Ratnagiri	81.9	76.1	96	1.21	76.03	12.24
Mormugao	89.4	76.6	89	0.40	73.7	11.19
Karwar	84.3	76.9	92	0.29	58.96	—1.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.1	74.1	88	0.21	10.15	0.66
Ahmednagar	82.3	69.6	85	0.04	10.02	7.43
Poona	80.6	71.0	90	0.18	9.57	—2.53
Sholapur	84.4	72.1	91	0.42	10.70	7.07
Bijapur	82.6	71.1	89	0.03	9.31	3.61
Belgaum	79.5	67.5	97	1.69	16.91	—7.91
Aurangabad	91.1	71.1	89	1.23	24 94	11.21
Nizamsagar (Indur)	79.8	69.8	93	0.77	20.10	—9.23
Hyderabad	81.6	71.0	91	0.61	20.40	9.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.4	74.6	87	1.03	73.09	—3.12
Calicut	82.4	73.9	90	0.89	64 75	—1.34
Cochin	83.6	74.9	87	0.32	30.10	—1.42
Colombo	84.8	78.4	87	..	21.40	5.06
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	75.5	92	0.25	26.02	15.16
Bellary	83.5	74.1	78	0.00	9.94	9 74
Cuddapah	90.5	79.0	82	2.10	12.36	5.80
Madras	93.0	76.9	80	0.10	7.80	1.73
Bangalore	74.0	66.3	99	0.06	12.54	0.85
Coimbatore	82.4	72 7	77	..	4.94	1.97
Trichinopoly	91.9	75.1	70	..	12.01	9.21
Negapatam	94.4	76.0	89	..	6.81	3.49

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st August 1916 was 29.801 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Sir Thomas Holland, Chairman, Industrial Commission, who arrived at Madras on Friday from Calcutta accompanied by his Secretary, was to meet the members of Southern India Chamber yesterday afternoon.

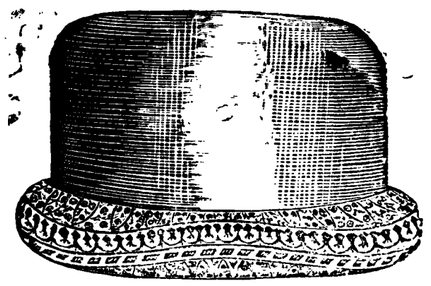
FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani persons who desire to tone up the nervous medicines. We recommend it also to those system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard agianst debility. It worke like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Thanawalla Shroff & Co.'s

SALE
IS NOW ON.

Comparison is the only test of Genuine Bargains.

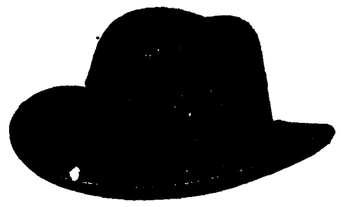
CHRISTY'S AND BATTERSBY'S ENGLISH MADE



PARSI HATS.
WITH SHAWL
Rs. 10-0-0.
WITH RING,
Rs. 8-8-0.

Sensational Value in Pyjama Suits.
WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.
Usual Price .. .. .. Rs. 8-8-0
Sale Price .. .. .. Rs. 6-8-0
2nd Quality at 20% reduction.

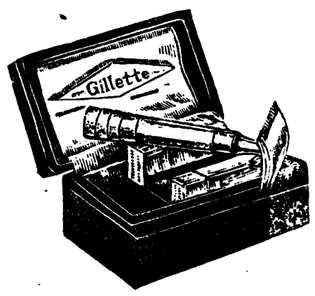
Soft Felt Hats for Smart Men.



Up-to-date Soft Felt Hats, Caps and White Soft Hats for Cricket at greatly reduced prices.
Usual Price from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 8- 8-0
[Sale Price from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 6-14-0

Travelling Rugs
USUAL PRICE
From Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 31-0-0
SALE PRICE
From Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 28-0-0
We cannot get these Rugs now from the makers even at 20% advance.

The Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in Bombay.



Gilette Safety Razor with one dozen Blades—all in a neat case.
Usual Price Rs. 15-12-0
Sale Price Rs. 13- 8-0

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Bows, Braces, Vests, Socks, Motor Mufflers, Sticks, Umbrellas, Handbags etc., etc.
All at Bargain Prices.

Thanawalla Shroff & Co.
BHATIA MAHAJAN VADI BUILDINGS, KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1st.

Koweit	Wilson	Basreh, etc.
Porto-di-Adalia	Muzio	Genoa, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

Singaporean	Sanderson	Bushire and Mahomara
Salsette	Armitage	Aden

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer Saigon Maru for Kobe, etc.
" Inaho Maru for Do.

Aug. 1.

S. S. Singaporean:—The steamer Singaporean, 829 tons, Captain R. Sanderson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bushire and Mahomara, with a general cargo.

Tuesday, 1st August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Marmagoa.....J. F. & Co
B. Llanduduno.....Owen.....W. & A. G. & Co
C. & A. Glan Gordon....Walker.....J. F. & Co
D. & E. Yebosni Maru...Kushimoto.....N. Y. K.
F. Miguel de Larranaga..Ferns.....W. & A. G. & Co
G. Kiang Ping.....Uddin.....M. M. Shirazi
H. Singaporean.....Sanders.....I. M. & Co
N. Rotomeus.....Taylor.....W. & A. G. & Co
P. Saigon Maru.....O. S. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati.....
Kaveri.....
Netravati.....} B. S. N. Co
Mamnadi.....
Satranji.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Malay Maru.....Nemoto.....O. S. Kaisha
2 Karoa.....Hancock.....M. M. & Co
4 Inaho Maru.....Iawa.....O. S. K.
5 Daireku.....Bonnet.....M. M. & Co
6 Sampuia.....M. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Marseilles..Dowse.....K. N. & Co
14 Linga.....Cutbush.....M. M. & Co
15 Lawoe.....Lehorwe.....H. S. Shoshi

H. D. D.

Galila.....Capt. Saltar
Uzuvca.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Mandala.....Swanson.....P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Olympia.....Andrews.....W. & A. G. & Co
5 Ujina.....M. M. & Co
6 Assunnit.....Irving.....P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Chakla.....M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda.....M. M. & Co
Benvenue.....Addison.....W. & A. G. & Co
Sirdar.....Barber.....P. & O. S. N. Co
Blair-de-Diu.....Adoo.....Bhimji

IMPORTS.

Aug. 1.

S. S. Karoa from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—526 cases medicine, 11 cases tyres, 41 kegs soda, 8 cases jelly powder, 50 cases peroxide of hydrogen, 20 cases chlorate of potash, 3 cases alcohol, 19 cases ammonia, 16 cases carbammonia, 18 cases oxalic acid, 13 cases boric acid, 80 tons 18 cases chalk, 203 barrels asphalte, 7 cases cycles and parts, 71 cases boots and shoes, 18 cases perfumed spirits, 1,450 drums sanitary fluid, 20 cases 13 barrels emulsion, 278 cases wine, 50 cases lime juice, 6 cases acetic acid, 32 cases 1 keg Epsom salt, 4 cases motor car and parts, 5 cases napthaline balls, 22 cases quinine, 1 case sulphuric acid, 1 case nitric acid, 1 case muriatic acid, 1 case ginger extract, 3 kegs alum, 12 cases syrup, 13 cases essential oil, 15 cases ether, 52 cases essence, 4 cases cobalt oxide, 189 cases soap, 37 cases photographic materials, 32 packages insulating oil, 23 cases starch, 800 drums saponified cresol, 3 cases Berlin wool, 8 bales canvas, 89 cases cigarettes, 65 cases cotton goods, 6 cases cotton and woollen goods, 2 cases woollen goods, 3 cases silk waste, 22 casks 500 crates cement, 14 cases M O P shell, 425 jottas 321 packages 17 bags gum, 3 bales cotton, 3 bundles skin, 60 bales hides, 1 case currency notes, 5 tins pearls, 47 cases olive oil, 925 bags rice, 475 bags beans, 1,916 bags wheat, 24 cases 3 casks hams, 195 cases provisions, 1 cask resin, 30 drums wood preserver, 149 cases vinegar, 31 cases blacking, 32 cases pickles, 57 cases malted milk, 11 cases 6 kegs candid peel, 38 cases cheese, 161 bales 23 cases paper, 40 cases C L oil, 50 drums sperm oil, 45 cases chocolate, 77 cases chocolate, 20 cases glue, 12 cases hair oil, 61 cases sauce, 1,371 cases biscuits, 160 drums turpentine, 35 cases vegetable black, 20 drums linseed oil, 17 cases sanatogen, 52 cases bovril and virol, 13 cases perfumery, 131 cases castor oil, 77 cases salt, 60 cases W. lead, 666 cases O. stores, 9 runlets tar, 82 cases 65 drums varnish, 100 cases wincarnis, 71 cases plaster of Paris, 9 casks crucibles, 5,191 cases condensed milk, 111 cases 10 firkins colour, 120 drums 40 cases 23 casks 2,921 kegs paint.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company.'

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE

Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Phone 2136.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 31st.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		Bales. 5,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.		300
" " Imports		30,000
Mid. Americans		8.29+4
Egyptian F. G. F.		11.80—15
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Augt.	Not quoted.
	Oct.	13.22—6
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Augt.	12.95+5
	Oct.	13.00+1

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 31st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
July	8.06+3
July-Aug.	8.06+3
Aug.-Sept.	8.00 Unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.	7.99 "
Oct.-Nov.	7.99+1 "
Nov.-Dec	7.99+1
Dec.-Jan.	7.95+1
Jan.-Feb.	7.94+1
Feb.-March	7.94+2
March-April	7.94+2
April-May	7.94+2
May-June	7.94+2
June-July	7.94+2
July-Aug.	7.94+3

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, July 31st.

Months.	To-day's price.
A.g.	11.48
November	11.04—10
January	11.02—7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 31st.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.10	
" " Fully Good	6.25	
" " Fine	6.40	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.75	+5
" " Fine	7.05	
" Broach Good	6.90	
" " Fully Good	8.05	
" " Fine	8.20	
" Scinde Good	6.15	
" " Fully Good	6.30	
" " Fine	6.45	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
" " to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York Augt.	13.06 unchgd.
" October	13.20—5
Spot Cotton at New York	13.20—5
" at New Orleans	13.13 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Augt.	12.92—7
" October	13.00—6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4·75
Silver Commercial Bars	64⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	30 9/16+5 16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on small supplies. Firm
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6¼ Unchgd
" " " 6 "	6¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 31st.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec. Value	21/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec. Value	21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec. Value	23/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec.	23/6

Tone—Firm. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

The local markets were closed to-day owing to the Ramzan holiday.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 31st July 1916:—

Cotton	1,799 Bales.
Wheat	28,080 cwts
Linseed	34,332 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	594 "
Ginjellyseed	2,281 "
Poppyseed	827 "
Groundnuts	2, 986 "
Castorseed	415 "
Rice	106,846 "
Myrabollams	101 "
Cottonseed £	10,022 "
Mowraseed	485 "
Gram	1,658 "
Joowar	832 "
Barley	6,489 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

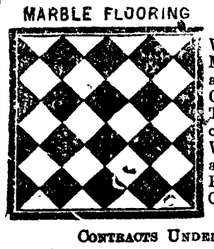
The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bombay, Aug. 1st—4 p.m. Bazaar Terms. Ready.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	39 0 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	5 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	39 0 0	5 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 11 0	7 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 15 0	9 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 9 0	8 15 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	46 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	45 0 0	....
" " 50.50	42 0 0	....
" Black	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 6 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 7 0
Java	33 0 0	4 14 9
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	0 3 2	
Linseed May	9 11 3	
Linseed Sept	9 10 6	
Rapeseed April-May	7 8 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept	6 1 9	
Java "	4 14 9	

C. BHOGILAL & Co.,

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING



Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors, Walls, Furnitur,e and Mosaic Tiles. PolishingMaterials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add: "Fashion" Bombay.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

A YEAR OF SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

Steady and substantial progress all round is the feature of the report of the Schools' Committee of the Bombay Corporation for the year 1915-16. The following are the more important points in the report, which will be presented to the Corporation at Monday's meeting:—

The total number of schools increased from 179 to 183.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5.02,173, towards which the Municipal Fund contributed Rs. 4,62,030 and the fees collected, Rs. 37,681, as against Rs. 4,77,963, Rs. 4,17,864 and Rs. 32,425, the corresponding figures for the previous year.

There was a very highly satisfactory increase in the number of pupils, the number rising from 18,046 on 31st March, 1915, to 21,669 on 31st March, 1916 This was a 20 per cent. increase and may be taken as an index of the increased popularity of the Municipal Schools.

To ensure better supervision, the Superintendents' department was thoroughly reorganized, the three sets of the Municipal Schools (Marathi, Gujerati and Urdu) being each placed in an independent charge, the Marathi Superintendent being also given an assistant. The new change together with a consolidation of old orders and fresh disciplinary instructions brought on greater efficiency.

LOCATION OF SCHOOLS.

Particular attention was paid to the improvement of the location of the schools and every possible opportunity for it availed of. 20 schools were removed to new and better premises during the year and additional accommodation rented for 26 schools with the result that about 12 of these 46 schools may now be regarded as accommodated very well and some 20 more in a fairly satisfactory manner, regard being had to the conditions of costly and congested Bombay. At the end of the year over 40 out of the total of 163 schools located in rented houses were, as the result of these efforts, well housed and about a hundred fairly well.

One more Municipal building, being the fourth of these built as per the 10 lakhs joint Government and Municipal expenditure programme, was completed and occupied.

To cope with the great increase in the number of pupils and secure greater efficiency of teaching, the number of ordinary teachers was increased from 702 to 803 during the year. To special teachers there was the addition of one Music teacher and one Sewing mistress

Sustained and varied efforts were made to secure a higher percentage of trained teachers. A dozen trained teachers were secured as new employees. 59 persons (male and female) were maintained as the Committee's stipendiaries at the Poona and the Ahemedabad Training Colleges. From amongst these and other teachers serving in the schools 67 obtained Training College Certificates. One Gujerati and one Urdu Male Teachers' Training Class and one Urdu Lady Teachers' Training Class were opened with six experienced senior teachers at their head to enable the Municipal school teachers to pass the entrance test as well as the certificate examinations of the Goverment Training Colleges. About 50 teachers took benefit of these classes; 20 of them passing the examinations mentioned.

EDUCATION OF POORER CHILDREN.

The education of girls and of the children of the poorer classes formed the object of special solicitude. In localities where separate schools for girls do not exist special arrangements were made for their admission and instruction in the boys' schools. For the benefit of the poorer classes the percentage of free studentship was raised from 15 to 30 in 8 of the ordinary schools. The special Nirashrit schools (depressed classes) and mill hand boys' schools numbered 15 with 1,641 pupils. Four new scholarships were added during the year to the 41 special scholarships given by the Committee, 27 of them being for girls, 9 for depressed classes and 9 for Mahomedans. Rs. 1,250 were spent in paying these scholarships; besides, Rs. 360 spent in payment of the Middle School Scholarships. Rs. 4,364 were spent in awarding prizes, the latter including about Rs. 345, the interest on the Prize Funds held in Trust by the Committee.

The systematic medical examination of all the school children begun last year was completed during the year under review at the hands of three qualified medical persons, one of them being a lady. Elaborate reports have been presented on the subject. Intimations of the results have been sent to the parents or guardians. The question of a permanent establishment for medical examination is under consideration.

EXPENDITURE OF THE YEAR.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,02,173 being Rs. 24,210 in excess over that for the year 1914-15. The increase was chiefly due to (1) the employment of a hundred additional teachers, (2) the securing of improved accommodation for the schools; (3) the re-organization of the Superintendents' Department; (4) the opening of four new schools and three Teachers' Training Classes, etc.

The year closed with a balance of Rs. 36,295.

The average cost per pupil (including the cost of the supervising establishment) was Rs. 20.5 as against Rs. 23.2 for the last year. The decrease in the cost was mainly the result of the steady increase in the number of pupils.

The increase in the number of teachers during the year was 101 and was due to the rise in the number of pupils as also to the special exigencies of particular schools, which sometimes require a relaxation of the general principle hitherto followed of allotting one teacher for 30 pupils. The policy of giving preference to trained teachers even for provisional or acting appointments was initiated during the year, and over a dozen trained teachers were thus secured.

DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO SPARE A CIVILIAN.

The following letter from Government appears on the August agenda of the Bombay Corporation:—

"With reference to your letter No. 28163, dated the 19th November, 1915, I am directed to say that the disposal of the Corporation's application for the services of an Indian Civil Service officer for appointment as Deputy Municipal Commissioner has been delayed by correspondence with the Government of India regarding the terms of the appointment. A reference will be made to the Corporation on this subject shortly. In the meanwhile I am to say that Government regret that, owing to demands arising directly out of the war, for officers of the Indian Civil Service, they are unable at present, apart from the difficulties as to the terms of the appointment, to lend an Indian Civil Service officer to the Corporation for employment as Deputy Municipal Commissioner."

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "SINDHI."

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 31.

In the defamation case filed against the editor and publisher of the "Sindhi" a vernacular paper of Upper Sind, by Mr. Naraindas Motaram, Municipal Councillor and brother of the President of the Shikarpur Municipality, in connection with some municipal affairs, the City Magistrate of Shikarpur has after holding a preliminary inquiry, dismissed the complaint.

LIONESS AT LARGE.

CAPTURED BY POLICE OFFICER.

On the 20th ultimo, one of a pair, a lioness, while being transhipped to Kolapur from Bhawnagar, accidentally jumped out of the running mail train between Nadvi and Uttarsanda (Gujarat). She was noticed next day roaming about in the fields without a chain or anything. The Nadiad Town Police Sub-Inspector, Mr. Janubhai B. Desai, on information immediately went to the place and very skilfully captured the brute by ropes, brought her in a cart and placed her in the Police lock-up The animal is in good spirits and has been a novelty to the Nadiad public.

THEFTS IN SANTA CRUZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Thieves are as numerous and common in Santa Cruz as mosquitos but whereas curtains protect the residents from the latter no remedy has yet been found to protect them from the former. Loud and piteous cries of "Help"! "Thieves"! woke me up about 3 a.m. and although the police station is but a few yards from the place where the cries came from, only after about 15 minutes after the cries subsided two sleepy protectors of the public with a dim lantern emerged and soon disappeared Though thefts take place very frequently the police seem to be either indifferent or inefficient. Complaints have been made but, I hear, with no results. The question has become so very serious that an enquiry ought to be made and the local policemen ought to be either reinforced or replaced.

—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT.

MR. MHATRE'S BUST OF SIR W. DRING.

In interesting ceremony took place at the Howrah railway station, when the bust of Sir William Dring, subscribed to by the Indian staff of the East Indian Railway, was unveiled by Sir Robert Highet, Agent of the East Indian Railway.

The bust is the work of Mr. C. K. Mhatre whose work is well-known in the Western Presidency and in giving him the order for the bust the Committee had in view the desirability of taking this opportunity of introducing his art into Bengal. The Committee believe that the bust will be a surprise to the late Sir William's friends what a true portrait the sculptor has been able to execute without ever having seen the original.

SALE AT THANAWALLA SHROFF AND CO.

We invite the attention of our readers to Messrs. Thanawalla Shroff & Co's advertisement in to-day's issue of the paper. This firm has the reputation of keeping in stock most uptodate articles of gentlemen's wear, and as they have exceptional buying facilities from European makers direct they are in a position to offer their entire stock to the public at greatly reduced prices during their sale which will last till the 13th of August.

The following additional members of the Imperial Legislative Council are gazetted:—Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Khan Bahadur Mian Mahomed Shafi, Khan Bahadur Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia, Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda, the Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, the Raja of Kanika, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, the Raja of Mahmadabad and Sir Francis Stewart.

FOR GOOD GOODS

GO TO.

POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE.

Grant Road, Bombay.

Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention. 684

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

SOME POINTS OF THE DISCUSSION.

(From a Correspondent.)

There were altogether five items on the Agenda paper of the Railway Conference which was recently held at Calcutta on the 26th July at 11 a.m., in the Council Hall. The discussion on the first three items has been more or less fairly given in the telegram of the Associated Press though this was not as long as the importance of the Conference demanded and gave but a brief extract from important speeches of the agents of the Bengal-Nagpore, East Indian and G. I. P. Railways. The fourth item was:—

"a proposal has been made that, in order to encourage the increase of traffic during the slack season railways should make some reduction in the ordinary rates or defer payment of freight charges during this period. Is this necessary, and, if so, in respect of what commodities and to what extent."

The Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne favoured the continuance of the system of indents they adopted last cold season when the local mills were threatened with almost unprecedented shortage of coal, and he was supported by Mr. Saklatwala, President of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. A representative of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce urged that the system of deferred payment of freight should be adopted to induce consumers for stacking more coal. Mr. Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber opposed this as he said railways would be perhaps losers through such a system and observed that, if the Conference had really to solve the problem of congestion, for which they had met together that day and to induce a greater stacking of coal during the slack season there should be a decrease in freight for coal during the monsoon months and that the increase in freight notified recently should take effect on the 1st of November and not from the 1st of September, as mill-owners had not on their own showing been able to stack sufficient quantity of coal for their requirements during the busy season, and, as the difference in freight for two months would induce a larger stacking on the part of mills, especially as railways were promising to give as many waggons as they wanted. Mr. Ryan of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce supported the latter suggestion. Both the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association replied that the iem of freight was a small item to the mill-owners and that the chief question to them was a regular supply of coal and not any decrease in rate or any deferred payment of freight Both of them also spoke strongly against the practice of hawking railway receipts for coal preventing the *bona fide* consumers (that is mill-owners) from getting their required coal

PROPOSED LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Before the last item was taken up Sir George Barnes left the meeting and Sir Robert Gillan took the chair. This item was:—

"During the congestion which occurred in the first-half of the current year, preference was given to war requirements and to coal for the public. The former must continue to be recognised as of first importance. As regards the latter and other commodities for the public, is it possible to devise machinery, says, by the formation of local committees at important centres to assist and lay down any general principles for the guidance of such committees For example, is it possible to classify certain kinds of traffic as:—

(a) of Imperial importance.
(b) of local importance.

and accord preference accordingly."

With regard to this question representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-owners' Association observed that it was not necessary to form such local committees as proposed, as Committees of Chambers of Commerce were already there to advise Government and the Railways if necessary regarding congestion. Mr. Mehta, of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, wanted to know if the term "Imperial importance" was to be taken to mean only war materials or any commodities which might be considered of Imperial importance by proposed committees. On being given to understand that the latter was the case he protested against any Committee or Railways being given the power to determine which commodities were of Imperial importance and which of local importance and urged that such a power should rest only with the Government who might consult Committees of different Chambers with regard to these questions whenever any necessities arose. The Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne also observed that he would not like any Committee to be invested with such large powers. As already reported the whole suggestion was considered thus impracticable.

ALL SORTS OF

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Can be had at prices beyond competition.
Trial Solicited.
CATALOGUES FREE.

CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL

288, Abdul Rehman Street.

BOMBAY No. 3.

GALLIPOLI HERO

PRAISES ZAM-BUK.

Driver Geo. Coulthard (from a photo).

Blood-poison Prevented by Famous Healer.

DRIVER GEORGE COULTHARD, of the 2nd Field Co., Divisional Engineers, Australian Expeditionary Force, wrote as follows from Mex Camp, Alexandria, Egypt:—

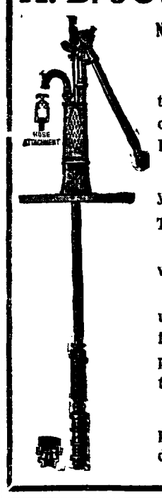
"I sustained a wound on one of my hands, which led to septic poisoning, and the hand became very bad and extremely painful. Having a supply of Zam-Buk on hand, I applied dressings of the Balm, which cleansed the wound of all germs and dirt, preventing serious complications in the way of blood-poison ensuing. Zam-Buk then healed the wound quickly and perfectly. I recommend Zam-Buk to all the boys who may be suffering from poisoned wounds, as I was."

KEEP ZAM-BUK HANDY.

Zam-Buk should always be kept handy for the prompt dressing of any sudden cut or wound. That is the way to prevent complications. Zam-Buk is unequalled for eczema, ulcers, piles, itchy spots, pimples, leg sores, blackrot, cuts, bruises, prickly heat, insect bites, poisoned wounds, etc. Sold by all Chemists, Pharmacies, and Medicine Vendors at R. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot. V.P.P. for R. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 direct from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; E. Brookes & Co., Karachi; The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo, Ceylon; or E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon. Be sure you get ZAM-BUK.

Zam-Buk

K. B. JOSHI & Co.



No. 321, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

Do you want to ascertain before going in for our DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS.

Read the following and you will be satisfied.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER JUNAGAD STATE writes:—

"Pumps suppliedby you used this season for a lift from 30 to 150 feet. The pumps worked satisfactorily."

Write to-day for full particulars stating the depth of your well.

Storm and Rain-proof

SHADOWLESS LAMPS with latest improvements For Public Halls, Railways, Streets, Gardens, etc.

From 300 to 2,500 C. P. Light

Illustrated Price List Free.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM 1st August, 1916, we will remove our Branch situated at No. 2 Queens Road, Chowpatty to No. 19, Heera Building, Crawford Market, Bombay.

A. R. DIAS & BROS.

[Est. 1888.]

15, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 3rd of Shravan Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 2nd of Shawal, 1334.
Parsi: 26th (Astad) of Bahman, 1285.
Sunrise, 6 h. 16 m., Sunset, 7 h. 14 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, on "The Later Avesta," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 3.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, on "Persia and World Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Varities, at 6-30 and The Schamps at 9-45.

Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.

New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page
LEADING ARTICLES.	
The First Trench	6
An Undesirable Appointment	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Shocking Murder in a Chawl	5
Bombay Women's Branch War Fund	5
Alleged Insufficience of Tram-cars	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Battle of Jutland	8
Casualty Lists	10
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	4 & 5
SHIPPING	4

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

August 2.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning the 3rd August. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles, no bandoliers.

Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held this week as follows:—

Evenings.—Thursday, Friday, 6-15 p.m. Rendezvous at the Bandstand, except Pali Hill men who will parade at Church Gate Station

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

August 2.

261. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeant will be furnished by "B" Coy. during week ending 5th proximo. Next for duty "C" Coy. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.

262. Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows:—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

263. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.

264. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

265. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Coy. There will be a parade of all second class shots in the Company for instructions in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice. Dress.—Drill order without arms.
"G" Coy. There will be a parade for all ranks on Thursday 3rd August. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and Shorts.
Dress.—Optional.
Maxim Gun class every Friday at 7-15 a.m.

267. Applications for the appointment of Quarter Master Sergeant should be submitted at once to the Adjutant.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel G. X. Walker C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Aug. 1.

716.—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 5th August 1916:—

AT HEADQUARTERS:—
B Company, Tuesday at 7 a.m. Drill order shirts.
Battalion Parade, Tuesday at 7-15 a.m. for Field Exercise, Drill order shirts. Officers will bring Field glasses, maps and note books.
A Company, Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order shirts.
Recruits, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers, Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
AT THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE:—
E Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.
AT THE CENTRAL GYMKHANA:—
Physical Training Class, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m. Running kit.
AT SATARA:—
Machine Gun parades, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.

717.—Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

The Miniature range at Headquarters is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Monday 7th, Tuesday 15th, Wednesday 23rd, Thursday 24th and Wednesday 30th August 1916, from 7-30 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. each day for Ladies competitions 1 to 4 and Gentlemen's competitions 4, 5 and 6.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The P. and O. S. S. Khyber which connected with the S. S. Malta which left Bombay on the 3rd ultimo arrived at London on Monday, the 31st ultimo. All well.

CONDITIONS OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar will deliver the inaugural address in the Kapole Students' Union, at Mangaldas House, on Sunday, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.). The subject of the lecture will be "Conditions of Industrial Progress."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks of plague and two attacks and two deaths from cholera on Monday. Fanaswadi, Kumbharwada and First Nagpada reported one plague attack each. The total mortality from all causes was 73 against 58 on the corresponding day of last year and 73 on that of 1914.

KIRLOSKAR SANGIT COMPANY.

As will be seen from the advertisement which appears elsewhere the Kirloskar Sangit Company propose to stage to-night their popular Urdu play called "Tajewapha" which has already appeared on the Bombay stage for more than two dozen times.

The special feature of this Company as the name signifies, is its music and it has thus enabled them to prolong their stay for over six months now.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING

The following is the programme for this evenings' mounted sports, weather permitting:—

1. Individual Tent Pegging.—Horses and Ponies, Swords. (Two runs.)

2. Half Section Jumping.

3. Tilting at the Ring for Ladies.—This event will not be held unless there are at least three competitors.

4. Sword and Potatoe Race.—Competitors will be required to ride a given course, take a small jump, pick up three potatoes with swords from a heap, return over jump. First in with three potatoes to win.

5. Polo Ball Race.—Competitors who have played Polo before will be handicaped by taking alternate strokes: (1) Forward drive off side, (2) Backward drive near side. A Polo Ball Race will be held for Ladies if there are sufficient entries.

All items are open to the members of the Bombay Light Horse except No. 3.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. C. W. Richardson, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

DISTRESS IN CUTCH.

We have received the following for publication:—News of rain in Kathiawar and Ahmedabad during the last week has been received, but Cutch is in the same distress as in June last, perhaps in greater. The total rainfall in Bhuj upto the 27th last has been only 1.90 inches which is as much as over five inches below the average. The sea-port towns of Mandvi and Mundra have had no fall to speak of as yet, and the towns of Bhachau, Lakadia and Rahpar in the eastern portion have had only a few cents up-to-date. Jakhau, Nalia and Lakhpat in the west have had from one to two inches only, but that was only in one shower, and they have had none after that. The prospects are thus gloomy enough. In very few places sowing has been done, but there too for want of further rain, seedlings will not come above ground. If this absence of rain, following immediately last year's complete failure of rain, continues for two or three weeks there will be very great distress, and there will be migration of cultivating and labouring classes on a large scale. The villages along the northern border of the province are in the worst state.

Relief to the aged, infirm, widows and pardanashin women is being distributed by the agents of the Bombay Famine Relief Committee, who go about from village to village and are at present touring in the northern portion called Kanthi. This work the Committee has been able to continue owing to the handsome contribution of a Cutchi gentleman of Rs. 10,000 anonymously. In a village the Committee's agents found people using flour of a root called "bed" and the dried bark of the plant "Kerda" mixed with barley flour. People are in very great need of works that will give them some sort of employment. It is hoped that in the absence of relief works by the State private relief works will be opened by some rich Cutchis of Bombay.

FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

A charity Match in connection with the final of the Challenge Shield competition between the North Staffords and Calcutta on the latter's ground, drew a record gathering. The encolosures overflowing the spectators were content to squat on the ground three deep. The game was a brilliant exhibition of soccer, fast and exciting, there not being one dull moment from start to finish. Showers of rain that fell during the day, made the ground slushy and though this somewhat handicapped the Staffords, the splendid combination of their forwards was greatly admired. Although both the goals were alternately visited, the Calcutta goalie had more to do than his vis-a-vis. The game ended in a pointless draw and will be played off to-morrow on the same ground.

SHOCKING MURDER IN A CHAWL.

OLD WOMAN STRANGLED IN HER ROOM.

ALL VALUABLES LOOTED.

A shocking murder was committed yesterday morning in a building near the Bhuleshwar Road known as Bhimji Shroff's chawl, whom a sixty year old Hindu woman was the victim. Bhimji Shroff's is a big chawl occupied by respectable Hindu families, and in a room on the ground floor a Hindu widow named Gardibai aged 60. Her husband, Jivanlal Chunilal, a jeweller by trade died at Burhanpur, about a month and a half ago, where he had gone for a change. Yesterday morning about three o'clock a man who was sleeping on the verandah of the chawl near the deceased woman's room heard some noise in her room and as he got no reply when he knocked at the door he informed the police. Superintendent Walker and Inspector Carter went to the place and as they could not effect an entrance from the front door they proceeded round the building. They saw the back window, which opened into a gully had been tampered with and five bars wrested from the window frame, and they effected an entrance into the room from this opening. They found the whole room ransacked and the dead body of Gandibai lying on the floor. The boxes, cupboards, etc., were all opened and their contents were thrown on the ground.

The Commissioner of Police with two Deputy Commissioners went to the spot and had the body removed to the morgue. It is believed that strangulation was the cause of the death of the woman. It has not been ascertained what valuables have been removed from the house. The deceased woman was wearing some ear ornaments and a neck chain. None of her relatives are in Bombay at the present time.

TREATMENT OF PILGRIMS ON THE S. M. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I had been to Pandharpur last Ashadhi Ekadashi as a devotee of Vithoba and had to undergo the difficulties suffered by my co-devotees which I beg to narrate as below for the information and guidance of my brothers:—

I started on Sunday the 9th July, 1916 from Poona Station by Express train which leaves Poona at 12-30

To my great surprise passengers were waiting on the Poona Station for two days and even then there was such a rush in the trains that we were pushed in like grain bags. I was also one of them.

The train started from Poona at 12-30 and reached Dhond junction at about 2. To our great surprise we found passengers waiting there also from morning and on inquiry from the Station Master learnt that we were to be sent by waggons at about 8 in the evening.

The whole day it was drizzling and many of the pilgrims had to wait in the open. The Railway Company has made a permanent roofing but there is no roof over the trains on the platform. So particularly in rainy and hot seasons it is a great nuisance to the passengers.

Look at the facilities supplied by the Railway authorities to those who contribute the most!

We started from Dhond by waggons at about 8 a.m. and reached Kurduwadi at about 1 a.m. There was no arrangement of light in the waggons, for the lights supplied by the Railway authorities were such as would surely require another lamp to find them out. Thirty persons were seated in these waggons, like sheep.

At Kurduwadi there is no arrangement at all. Passengers had actually to wait in the open in heat as well as in the rains. It will be a great work of charity if any of the great devotes of Vithoba, specially the Bhatias, and others take it into their heads to build a nice dharmshala for pilgrims at Kurduwadi. Moreover there is no cover to the Railway bridge which the passengers are required to cross to go to the other side for catching the meter-gauge railway. (Barsi Light Railway.) Really, people have actually to burn their legs on the iron bridge in hot season. There is neither platform nor cover overhead on the Barsi Light Railway station at Kurduwadi.

There was an arrangement of trains running from Kurduwadi to Pandharpur every two hours but one thing that struck me was that the trains had a number of 2nd class carriages which were moved empty from and to Kurduwadi. Why should not the Railway authority allow the 3rd class passengers,—especialy the pilgrims,—to occupy the 2nd class compartments when they force them in the waggons, even though they pay the 3rd class fare? But no; they prefer to run these carriages to and fro empty.

Poor, mild, meek, devotees of Vithoba think that the hardships which they undergo are sent by Vithoba. But do they not at the same time think that the Railway Company charges them full fares and in return puts them to such trouble? They would of course not buy things dear from Bazar thinking that it is Vithoba's will, but suffer patiently thinking that it is Vithoba who does everything. When will our people rise to a sense of their rights?—Yours, etc.

O. M.

Poona, July 21st, 1916.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH WAR FUND.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

We have received the following for publication:—During the past fortnight 128 cases of comforts were despatched to Busra containing the following articles:—

Cigarettes for officers, 15,000, cigarette tobacco for officers 5 cases and 2,000 packets cigarette paper, cheroots 5,000, cigarettes for British ranks 100,000 ("Scissors" and "Dreadnoughts"), cigarettes for Indian ranks 100,000 ("Railway" and "Britannia"), tobacco for officers 100 tins Garrick Smoking Mixture, tobacco for British ranks 8 caddies (176 lbs.) plug tobacco, tobacco for Indians 2 large cases, bidies 3 large cases, clay pipes 2 cases, Windsor soap 2 cases (960 cakes), carbolic soap 2 cases (76 doz. cakes) "Red Crown" soap 1 case (480 cakes), household soap 4 cases (12 doz. bars), sunlight soap 3 cases (432 bars), vaseline 3 cases, insect powder 25 dozen tins (300), tooth powder 24 doz. tins (288), tooth brushes 24 doz. (288) shaving sticks 24 doz. (288), shaving brushes 24 doz. (288), toilet paper 200 packets, notepaper and envelopes 4 cases 40,000 sheets, and 40,000 envelopes), biscuits 120 tins, condensed milk 25 cases (1,200 tins), cake 8 tins (340 lbs.) sweets 48 tins (336 lbs.), potted meat 6 gross tins, cheese 1 case (5 doz. tins), dried fruits 3 cases, jam 15 cases, pickles for Indians 1 case, sev 3 cases, snuff 2 cases, playing cards 24 doz. (12 doz. for British and 12 doz. for Indians) games 4 doz. (2 doz. for British and 2 doz. for Indians) gramophones 2, records 1 case, Jost fan 1, sticks 4 bundles, sugar 11 cases.

Thirty-six cases of comforts containing large number of cigarettes, tobacco, bidies, chillums, sweets, cakes, soap, games, notepaper and envelopes, matches, betelnut, sev, spices, and condiments and 3,200 towels were put on transports or sent to the Embarkation Commandant.

3,015 kit bags were given out, each containing, 1 shirt, 1 vest, 1 pair underdrawers, 1 handkerchief, 1 tooth brush, 1 comb, 1 piece soap, paper and 1 pair shoes.

To hospitals 226 pyjama suits, pillow cases 236, shirts 12, tidies 88, handkerchiefs 156, towels 204, slippers 42 pairs, washing gloves 120, head nets 24, socks 144 pairs, property bags 336, orderlies aprons 6, bandages 1,332.

The clothing sent to the Gulf and given out in Bombay exclusive of kit bags and articles already mentioned numbered 3,268.

Newspapers, magazines and books were distributed as usual. We were given three gramophones and one jost fan during the fortnight, one gramophone goes to the Cumballa Hill Hospital and the other two and the Jost Fan to the Gulf. A roll of cricket matting was sent to the Convalescent Home in Amara. Two pianos are needed for two hospitals in Bombay, for the use of the Entertainment Committee. Will any one lend or give these? The Women's Branch will be glad if more ladies will undertake sewing, the demand for shirts underdrawers, kit bags is going to be very great in August, quite 20,000 garments will be required, cut out articles or material can always be supplied at the Women's Branch, College of Science, Mayo Road.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND GIFTS.

The following subscriptions and gifts are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 9,81,027-6; Mr. Nagnath Kathale of Barsi (for a Gramophone and records), Rs. 100; per Major Berthon, Jamnagar, 38th instalment:—People of Atkot Taluka, Rs. 972-12; Officers' monthly subscription, Rs. 150-6; Mr. Chugunlal R. Patel, Rs. 51; Jodia Munsiff's Court, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 1,179-2; Mrs. S. E. Shellim, Rs. 100; People of Uran and Mora, per Mr. Shavaksha Songhatwala, Rs. 105; People of Mahad Taluka per Mr. Ambekar, Rs. 100; Proceeds of a Concert by the members of the Madras and S. M. Railway Rifles organised by Lieut. and Mrs. Lean at Hubli, Rs. 503-4; per Mrs. Harold, Rajkot:—Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, Rs. 750; Mr. E. Maconachie, I.C.S. (May and June), Rs. 250; Members of Rajkot Gymkhana, Rs. 36; Mr. H. Kotak for May and June, Rs. 30; Mr. K. J. Sanjana for June and July, Rs. 25; Total Rs. 1,091; School Master, Lakhtar, Rs. 5; per Mr. Shunkerrao Kulkarni from Poynad Centre, Kolaba District, Rs. 45; Mr. Sorab D. Mavji, Rs. 7; Proceeds of a Dance by the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League Rs. 450; Her Highness Bama Saheb of Vakaner, Rs. 100; Mr. B. A. Patanker, Savantvadi, Rs. 25; A Sympathiser, Rs. 7-2; per Satara Branch, for June 1916, Rs. 202-8; Dataram Keshrinath, Rs. 2; per Mrs. Williamson, proceeds of Fancy Work sold during June, Rs. 222-2; T. H. P., Rs. 5; Staff of the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, Rs. 300; X. Y. Z., Rs. 5; From Poynad and Piejari Villages per Mr. D. Baria, Rs. 32; per Mrs. M. P. Kharegat, Matheran:—The Pir Saheb of Bagdad, Rs. 100; Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed, Rs. 200; Mr. G. A. Geoghan and family, Rs. 100; Mr. R. A. Geoghan, Rs. 200; Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Rs. 114; Messrs. Habib, Menasse and Rosenthal, Rs. 100; Mr. A. H. Ismail Goolmahomed, Rs. 151; Sir Vasanji Trikamji, Rs. 51; Mr. E. Alfazal, Rs. 51; Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Rs. 50; Mr. R. M. Nissim, Rs. 50; Hon. Mr. Abdulhusen A. Peerbhoy, Rs. 50; Mr. Bundali Haijibhoy, Rs. 50; Mr. Mahomed T. H. M. Madni, Rs. 50; Mr. Abubuker H. M. Madni, Rs. 50; Mr. R. Nathan, Rs. 25; Mr. C. M. Bunaji, Rs. 10; Total Rs. 1,402; Subscriptions from Bijapur, per Treasury Officer, Rs. 2,000; Full total Rs. 9,89,116-8-0.

Alibag Branch, 10,000 bidees; Belgaum Branch, 122 shirts, 23 shorts, 28 pairs drawers, handkerchiefs etc; Bijapur Branch, 11 shorts; Broach Branch, 31 shirts, 34 mosquito nets, 51 kitbags, 16 shorts, 24 pyjama suits, 28 drawsheets, 10 sheets, 7 pillowcases etc; East Khandeish Branch, 36 vests, 4,800 bidees, 24 chillams etc; Jamnagar Branch, 10,000 bidees, betelnuts, tobacco etc; Jetpur Branch, 250 kitbags, one muffler; Junagadh Branch, 6 pairs socks, books; Palanpur Branch, 70 hug-me-tights etc; Rajkot Branch, 200 shirts, 230 underdrawers, 100 kurtas, 50 pyjamas, 181 shorts, 100 kitbags etc; Rajkot Red Cross Branch, 101 sleeping suits, 12 bandages, 5 orderlies' aprons, etc; Surat Branch, 161 shirts, 20 pyjama suits, 59 helmet protectors, 16 kurtas, 125 bandages, 100 (Td.) novels, etc; Mrs. Alcock, Alibag, Jost Fan; H. H. Lady Ali Shah, 60 Korans; Anonymous, 2 pairs socks etc; Miss D. Bastawala, Scrap Book; Lady Helen Brassey, 2 pairs mittens; Mrs. Brendon, Satara, one scarf, tin sweets; Mrs. Clements, Dharwar, 500 cigarettes, playing cards etc; Mrs. Deakin, 24 pairs slippers; Mrs. Ewes, Ootacamund, 3 shirts, 4 vests etc; Mrs. Greaves, 160 shirts, 9 shorts, 12 pyjama suits; Mr. L. W. Hartley, Sholapur, playing cards, pipes etc; Officers and Men of the Kolhapur Infantry, 7-1/4 lakhs bidees; Mrs. Macdonald, Gramophone and 57 records; Miss McHattie, 50 walking sticks; Mrs. Palmer, Kirkee, 9 pairs cuffs, 5 pairs mittens; Mrs. H. Petit, box games etc; Miss Predoux, Cambay, pair socks; Kumari Rupaliba of Limbdi, one doz. each shorts, shirts, handkerchiefs, hussifs; Mrs. Sane, Ahmednagar, 7 pyjamas, 2 shirts; Mrs. Saville, one pair socks; Mrs. Shaw, 2 doz. cakes soap; Singer Sewing Machine Co., loan of 2 machines; Miss Taylor, Vizianagram, 8 lbs. wool, 2 lbs. lint etc; Mrs. Turner, Kolaba, 3 hug-me-tights etc; St. Xavier's College, coin collection etc; Yacht Club, 12 packs playing cards; Colonel Hojel, 22 packing cases; also a large quantity of books, magazines and newspapers.

WHAT GUJARAT WANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Will you kindly give place to the following few lines in your well-known daily as they relate to Gujarat which forms a very large portion of our presidency?

That men like Ranade, Gokhale, Agarkar Karve, Bhandarkar, Paranjpye and a host of others should be born in the Deccan and not in Gujarat is a matter worthy of our consideration. On our side we can boast of men like Dayanand Saraswati, Karsondas Mulji, Ambalal Desai and Ghandhi. But even two of them belong to Kathiawar and not Gujarat proper. I do not mean to say that Gujarat has been barren of self-sacrificing men. Far from it. But no man with a grain of sense in him can gainsay the fact that the Deccan is ahead of us in the matter of self-sacrifice and service of the mother-land. In my humble opinion the Deccan owes its progress more than anything else to the Deccan Education Society, the like of which it should be the business of our patriots to establish in each and every province. I dare say if we consider it our duty to follow in the footsteps of our Deccani brethren, we shall be able to accomplish much to the benefit both of Gujarat and our future generations.

Certainly there is not so much spirit of self-sacrifice in Gujarat as is to be found in the Deccan. But none can say, therefore that there is dearth of that spirit to such an extent as to render our future hopeless. There are symptoms to show that the spirit of self-sacrifice is bound to gain in strength and intensity in course of time. In season and out of season we are wont to complain there are not self-sacrificing men to be found in Gujarat as is the case with the Deccan. But one is inclined to question: Is there an institution like the Deccan Education Society to give scope for self-sacrificing work to self-sacrificing men in the capital of Gujarat? I appeal to the public-spirited citizens of Ahmedabad to found an institution of this type in Ahmedabad itself and thus lay Gujarat under a deep debt of gratitude. It will not only be a source of the spirit of self-sacrifice but even of public activity and public life worth the name. Let us have such institutions first and then it should be our duty to complain of the want of self-sacrificing men.

A. GUJARATI GRADUATE.

Atarsumba, 27th July, 1916.

GERMANY'S COTTON SUPPLY.

It was reported some time ago that a special cotton import syndicate had been formed in Germany to control supplies of raw material after the war. It appears, says the "Manchester Guardian," that the question has been animatedly discussed in interested German quarters, and as there has been much doubt as to the exact position the State will occupy in the organisation a semi-official statement on the matter states a correspondent) has been supplied to textile interests. In this it is said that there is no intention of making the cotton import trade a State monopoly, either temporarily or permanently. The importation and distribution of the raw material will be in the hands of dealers, as before the war, but in view of the complete exhaustion of all stocks (the admission is interesting) it will be necessary, it is stated, that some measure of State control be exercised if complete anarchy and disorganisation in the cotton trade is to be avoided. Then there will be important general interests to safeguard as well as those of the cotton industry. As regards shipping, the first task of the State after the war, it appears, will be to ensure as large an amount of shipping as possible being placed at the disposal of producers who are able to commence immediate exportation. These will include firms engaged in the potash, sugar, coal, and dyestuff trades. Arrangements are also to be made for German ships now held up in foreign ports to return to home ports with cargoes of those goods which are most urgently required. It is mentioned that such goods include foodstuffs, fodder, fertilisers, wool, cotton, jute, rubber and various metals. Afterwards will come articles of general luxury, as coffee, tea, tobacco, &c. It is thought that the importation of articles of real luxury will be prohibited or greatly restricted for a considerable time after the cessation of hostilities.

With regard to the distribution of cotton, it is stated that cargoes arriving after the war will be distributed amongst spinners and manufacturers according to their pre-war consumptions until normal conditions prevail. It is mentioned incidentally that large quantities of American cotton have already been purchased, and will be available for exportation to Germany immediately peace is declared.

THE GYPSY MOTORIST.

Even the professional nomad is coming "up to date." The residents of the quiet village of Lee, in Massachusetts, recently got a shock described as "worse than the war news," when just before noon one day there passed through the place a band of gypsies, stored snugly away in Ford automobiles. People rubbed their eyes and took a second look, and then asked their neighbours if they had seen the parade, just to make sure that their own mental faculties were all right.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

Total Imports 5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price. Liverpool, Aug. 2d.
Estimated Sales	5,000
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—	
Months.	To-day's opening price.
August	8.01—5
Aug.-Sept.	7.97
Sept.-Oct.	7.96
Oct.-Nov.	7.96
Nov.-Dec.	7.93
Dec.-Jan.	7.92
Jan.-Feb.	7.91 — 8
Feb.-Mar.	7.91
Mar.-Apl.	7.91
Apl.-May	7.91
May-June	7.91
June-July	7.80 — 82
July-Aug.	7.89

Prices taken at 10-16 a.m. nearest actual values.

London, July 31st.

Consols 2½%	59½—3
Rates Paper 3½%	49½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	70½ do
Government Securities 3½%	60—½
£1. On London at Paris France	28.14 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 31st.

3½% 1925—1928	85½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	95 7/8—1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 31st.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice W to Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. July-Aug. etc. Paid ..	61/3
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom .. SOUTH AMERICAN	1,600,000
Rosario Santa Fe—61lbs. Sept. Value ..	61/6
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian April	65
Victorian A	67

BARLEY.

Karachi Bombay July-Aug. Sellers ..	59-

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore, usual Bold 416 lbs. Shipt July-Aug. Nominal..	59/3
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Shipt. July-Aug. Nominal. ..	60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. ..	76
Aug.-Sept.	63
Toria Rapeseed:—Aug.-Sept. Buyers ..	

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Paid	74/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August. Sellers	135-0

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£121½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£111½
Copper Brazers	145
Yellow Metal	102
Hard Spelter	41
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 6/8 F.O.B. Liverpool	£24-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-6-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August-Sept Paid	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt. Sept/Oct	2/4½

THE ECONOMY CAR.

A suggestion is advanced in the current issue of "The Light Car" concerning a new type of economy car to take the place of the highly expensive limousine used for shopping and light town work. An ordinary light car is unsuitable, owing to the fact that the passenger accommodation, after the chauffeur has been provided for, is so limited, and there is the objection that the driver occupies the same seat as the passenger. The suggestion is to provide the necessary accommodation by means of a miniature landaulet body with a single driver's seat in front and a double one behind. There is probably a large potential demand for a light car of this type.

WEBSTER'S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY
of the English Language
Together with a Department of New Words
MANY VALUABLE SPECIAL FEATURES.
Price Rs. 15-12.
One Volume. Strongly Bound in Cloth Marbled Edges with Thumb Index.
More than 2,000 pages.
1914.

	Rs. a.
Laughlin: Principles of Money	12 0
Hobson: Export of Capital	5 10
Fullerton: Problems of Power	5 10
Marshall: Our Empire's Story	5 10
Hall: Love's Legend	7 8
Vizetelly: My Adventures in the Commune	8 6
Jane: The British Battle Fleet	7 8
Marshall: Our Island Story	5 10
Elisabeth O'Neill: The World's Story	5 10
Charles Tower: Changing Germany,	5 10
Dawson: Evolution of Modern Germany	2 12
Exper: Japan as I saw It	5 10
Walter Wood: The Battleship	9 6
Who's Who 1915	11 4
Statesman's Year Book	7 14
Holmes: In Defence of What Might Be	3 6
Baker: The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe	12 6
Fleetting: Strangers within the Gates, The Struggle for Supremacy in India after the Break up of the Mughal Empire	5 8
Fisher: Pan-Germanism	9 12
Urobenius: German Empire's Hour of Destiny	1 8
Pemberton: Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh	1 8
Slater: Making of Modern England	7 8
Tower: Essays, Political and Historical	4 8
Nevinson: Essays on Rebellion	4 8
Collier: Germany and the Germans	5 10
Collier: England and the English	5 10
Walrole: Essays, Political and Biographical	7 14
Dimnet: France Herself Again	12 6
Duncan-Johnston: With the British Red Cross in Turkey	3 12
Guerber: Myths of Norsemen	5 10
Davis: Myths and Legends of Japan	5 10
Ebbutt: Hero Myths and Legends of British Race	5 10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists	11 4
Lang: Poetry of Empire, Nineteen Centuries of British History	2 10
Prince von Bulow: Imperial Germany	1 8

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL FIAT VEHICLES
NOW IN USE
The Lorries are doing excellent work and have already done some FIFTEEN THOUSAND ODD MILES with practically NO trouble. They are splendid machines and quite the BEST LORRIES I have had UNDER my charge.
* * *
We have other makes of Cars here now, but the results are just the same FIATS FIRST EVERY TIME.
After Severe Work
On Indifferent Roads.
Early deliveries of 1½ & 3½ Ton Vehicles.
SOLE AGENTS:
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

"SCANDINAVIA"
COTTON BELTING
STRONGER AND CHEAPER
THAN LEATHER.
BOMBAY TRADING CO.
PYDOWNIE,
BOMBAY.

H. L. DIXON & CO., LTD.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS.
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths,
and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: Works Telephone
NOXID, Bombay. No. 2154
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

BANAJI BROTHERS
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
CUMBALLA HILL.
Undertake erection of electrical plant, armature winding and all kinds of repairs. House-wiring in all its branches on most approved principles. Electric call-bell and dinner gong set to work on main current. Terms moderate.
729

BUILD UP YOUR BODY
with
PATANKAR'S TONIC SYRUP.
The Family Strength Supplier.
Approved by Doctors.
Re. 1 a Bottle.
PATANKAR MAYDEO & CO.,
GIRGAON ROAD, BOMBAY.

NICHOLSON,
DENTIST
(FROM LONDON HOSPITAL)
OPPOSITE COOK'S BUILDINGS,
41, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WISE ADVERTISING PAYS.
For a mere trifle of a guinea. I will write, "right" or repair your advertisements and make them better business-bringers. Why not make this small investment?
R. V. KAIKINI, Ads. help,
3, MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

ASIATIC BALM
BEAR BRAND
Kills Sleeplessness. Get your supply to-day
Sold all over.
Prices As. 8 and As. 12.

A DROP OF
BIKSON'S OTTO PHULBAHAR
Makes you feel like bathing in the best of scents.
ORDER TO-DAY FROM
BIKSON & Co.
BAZAR GATE, BOMBAY.

GEMS AND JEWELLERY.
We have pleasure in informing the public that we hold a very large and valuable stock of SPECIMEN GEMS, viz., BRILLIANTS, EMERALDS and RUBIES of varying value and JEWELLERY both of Indian and Parisian workmanship. We are offering the same at prices that defy competition. Unique opportunity for merchants as well as princes and private buyers. Inspection at our office during the usual office hours is cordially invited. Special attention to ladies between 5 and 6 p.m.
M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

The Editor cannot undertake to ente into any discussion, either by correspondence or otherwise, regarding letters or other contributions addressed to him for publication; nor can he guarantee to return rejected MSS. But if a sufficiently stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the return of MSS., rejected, the same will be returned, though the Editor does not hold himself in any way responsible.

All matter for publication and letters for the Editor must be addressed to the Editor, simply, and not to any individual by name. All business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 2, 1916.

THE FIRST TRENCH.

The announcement that the Joint Committee of Lords and Commons have deleted the obnoxious Clause 2, sub-clause 2, as well as Clause 5, from the Government of India Consolidation Act Amendment Bill will be received with feelings of solid satisfaction and relief in this country. The Bill is thus shorn of its most obnoxious feature, and another hardly less so, and so much has been gained. But it still contains much of a controversial character and it must not be supposed that the battle is over yet. Clause 2, it will be remembered, was that which proposed to take away the right to sue the Secretary of State in certain classes of cases, a right that is naturally cherished by all classes of citizens in this country. The actual provision was that "a law made by any authority in British India shall not be deemed invalid" because "it bars the right to sue the Secretary of State in certain classes of cases." There is no need again to elaborate the tremendous encroachment on constitutional rights involved in thus placing it in the power of the legislatures in India to pass laws depriving the subject of the right granted to him in the Act of 1858 to seek redress from the Crown when injustice has been done. What is amazing is that such a lighthearted view of this revolutionary change in the law could have been taken by those responsible for the insertion of such a provision in a bill which is ostensibly directed towards amending a consolidation act. And our regret at present is that it should have been left to the Joint Committee to do what the Secretary of State might, and should have, done gracefully the moment the grave character of the provision was pointed out by the storm of protest that went out from this country. Confidence in Mr. Chamberlain's capacity or suitability for the post he fills has not been enhanced by his failure to understand the gravity of the encroachment which it was proposed to make on public rights. It has revealed him as wholly lacking in those qualities of statesmanship and liberal views by which alone contentment and acquiescence in the British connection has been maintained among the people of India. Mr. Chamberlain unfortunately appears to be one of those ministers with an undue deference for the views of his permanent officials, the most dangerous of all kinds of ministers; otherwise, we cannot conceive that, had he exercised a free judgment on a matter of principle, unqualified by extraneous considerations of administrative and executive convenience, he would have ever agreed to this proposal, which the Joint Committee evidently were quick to recognise as a deliberate breach of the constitutional rights of the people of this country.

So much, as we have said, has been gained. It is well, too, that the wholly undesirable proposal to remove the healthy restriction, which prevents those in this country holding executive office from engaging in any business of profit, has also been struck out of the Bill by the Joint Committee. But it must be remembered that these two provisions, gravely important as they really were, were regarded as merely minor features of an "important step in political development" by the sponsors of the Bill, and that it still retains a controversial provision for the carrying out of "reforms" of a most important character from the constitutional point of view,—changes for which no one in this country has asked and which, we undertake to say, the vast majority of the people of India do not want. The most important of these is Clause 1, which, makes it possible for,

a ruler or subject of any State in India to be eligible to be nominated as a member of a Legislative Council; and, empowers the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council to declare, subject to any conditions or restrictions, (a) the ruler or subjects of any State in India, (b) subjects of any State in territory adjacent to India, or (c) members of any independent race or tribe in territory adjacent to India, eligible for appointment to any civil or military office under the Crown to which a Native of British India may be appointed.

It is very easy to present these provisions to the British Parliament and public as changes of a generous character, conferring upon the rulers and subjects of Native States reciprocal privileges which they will be glad to enjoy, and which will tend to the unifying of British India and the Native States. In that light they appeared, no doubt, to the handful of peers who listened to Lord Islington's ill-informed disquisition, as embodying highly generous concessions which would be greatly appreciated. But, as a matter of fact, nobody has asked for these changes, as we have said, and, as far as we know, nobody wants them. They are open, as the resolution which was passed at the protest meeting held in Bombay pointed out, to grave objections from the point of view of the British Indian taxpayer, who, at least, has a claim to be consulted before the legislative and administrative machinery of his country is "liberalised" in a direction which lets into his domestic household a fresh addition to the already large band of foreigners enjoying the plums of office. And it is open to grave objections from the point of view of the Rulers of States in India, themselves, in regard to whose rights, status and dignity very delicate questions would be raised by the enactment of these gratuitous concessions emanating from the bureaucratic workshop in Whitehall. We recommend anyone who has not studied or understood the matter from this point of view to a careful perusal of the admirable and carefully thought-out speech on the subject delivered by Mr. N. M. Samarth at the Town Hall meeting, which should be a revelation to those who glibly suppose that these "reforms" will be accepted with expressions of delight by the Rulers of Native States, or that they will not be resented by the British Indian subjects of His Majesty.

If the Government, which means the Secretary of State, which means the bureaucrats of Whitehall, have any wisdom they will now drop this "amending" Bill and thus stick to the undertaking that was given when the Act itself was passed, that the amending clauses would be postponed until after the war. But it is necessary to be prepared to continue the fight. Advantage may be taken of the disappearance of the chiefly obnoxious clause to force the Bill through Parliament as a measure that has now been shorn of the features which evoked the unanimous protests of all classes in this country. It may be necessary yet to impress upon the House of Commons, that the strongly controversial character of Clauses 1 and 3 would make the passage of the Bill into law a gross breach of the undertaking given in Parliament by Mr. Roberts on behalf of the Government, and would be strongly opposed to the views held by the vast majority of educated people in this country.

AN UNDESIRABLE APPOINTMENT.

An attempt was made at Saturday's meeting of the Senate of the University to hurry it into the acceptance of a proposal detrimental to the interests entrusted to it. It referred to the appointment of the University Professor of Economics and Sociology in accordance with the programme recently decided upon by the University to promote and encourage post-graduate study in different subjects including Economics and Sociology. Principal Anstey moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that Prof. John A. Todd, B.L. (Nottingham), should be appointed to the post for a term of four years on a salary of Rs. 15,000 a year, to which was to be attached the privilege of being out of India for four months in the year. The two predominant considerations that should govern the selection of an incumbent for appointments like this are, first that the individual selected for the purpose should be the best fitted to promote directly research work in the particular subjects; and, secondly, that his lectures should have special reference to conditions ruling in India. These considerations were emphasised by Principal Anstey, who also admitted that the appointments of University Professors ought to be given to scholars of high attainments. Having done this, Principal Anstey proceeded to import into his speech an unfortunate and unnecessary spirit of combativeness,—a spirit that seemed to confirm the impression that he was anxious not so much that the post should be filled by the best and the most capable scholar whose services the University could secure, but that Prof. Todd, for some reason on other, should be appointed to the Chair. The special qualifications of Prof. Todd for the Chair enumerated by Principal Anstey are, that he was originally a lawyer; that he was appointed to the Khedieval College in Cairo, (where, we believe he lectured on elementary Economics); that he studied there for over six years; that he has travelled all over the world specialising in cotton; that he has written a standard book on the subject; and that, finally, he has delivered a series of lectures in Bombay and the Punjab, which were highly appreciated. It is true that Prof. Todd delivered a series of lectures on the Cotton Trade at the Sydenham College and that these were highly appreciated by those interested in the subject. As to his lectures on Economics in the Punjab University, the less said the better. Those who kept themselves informed with regard to the activities of Prof. Todd as University Lecturer in that province know that these were not of such a character as to encourage the hope that the experiment of having him as Professor of Economics and of Sociology, to boot, in another Indian University, would prove successful. The impression that Prof. Todd created in the Punjab is best illustrated in the following comments in a Punjab contemporary on the present proposal:—

The recommendation of the Bombay University Syndicate that Professor J. A. Todd be appointed University Professor of Economics and Sociology on a remuneration of Rs. 15,000 a year, besides first class passage both ways, is the most extraordinary instance of the unwillingness on the part of one Indian University to profit by the experience of another that has hitherto come to our notice. It was only the other day that Mr. Todd took his farewell of the Punjab University, after delivering a course of lectures, and the letter which he wrote to the Vice-Chancellor on the occasion was so widely published that it is difficult to believe that the Syndics of the Bombay University have not seen it. In that letter Mr. Todd frankly admitted, as indeed he was bound to do in the interests of truth and fairness, that his mission had completely failed, and that he had not succeeded in doing anything.

Prof. Todd is no doubt, a recognised expert on the Cotton Trade, but the fact is no less undoubted that there is nothing in the list of his accomplishments provided by Principal Anstey to show that he is even a student of sociology and very little to show that he is a professor of high eminence in Economics. As Principal Paranjpye reminded the Senate, while all the testimonials won by Prof. Todd and read by Principal Anstey showed that he was an expert in the cotton trade, there was none as to his knowledge of Sociology or Economics; and, therefore, it could only be taken for granted that he was ignorant of these subjects. What seems more amazing than anything else is the fact that, knowing as they did of Prof. Todd's quallifications, the members of the Syndicate should have been persuaded to bring the proposal before the Senate.

Thus it became necessary for Mr. Natarajan to propound the self-evident fact in the Senate Hall that ideas of economics were not based on the exigencies of the cotton trade alone, and, further that the University could and should make a beginning in post-graduate teaching of Economics and Sociology,—if the experiment was to be in accordance with the ideals aimed at and worth the price paid,—on far broader lines than that of Cotton. To base such teaching on Cotton alone would be, it is needless to point out, a mere *reductio ad absurdum* of University education. Fortunately, the good sense of the Senate prevailed, and instead of throwing away a large sum out of the not superfluous funds at its disposal on bringing Mr. Todd, it decided to refer the proposal back to the Syndicate. For our part, we think the better course under the circumstances would have been to accept the suggestion embodied in the amendment moved by Mr. Natarajan, that applications from persons possessing the requisite qualifications including, if possible, a knowledge of Indian economic and social conditions and institutions, should be invited by means of advertisement and otherwise, both in India and England. The adoption of a method like this is best calculated to secure the object in view most effectively and satisfactorily; namely, that of getting the right man for the right place. In any case we trust that the Syndicate, to whom the matter has been referred, will bear in mind in its deliberations all the considerations urged by Mr. Natarajan, Principal Paranjpye and other speakers and that in the further recommendation that it will make to the Senate, it will see that it is based on the only essential consideration that the person selected possesses all the requisite qualifications in the highest degree available to carry out successfully the new experiment in the post-graduate teaching of Economics and Sociology which the University has decided to make.

Notes of the Day.

Noble Declaration.

It would be hard to imagine anything finer than Mr. Redmond's declaration in Parliament that "there will never now be civil war in Ireland," and that "when the time is ripe all differences will be peacefully settled."—a declaration made at a time when the heart of the Nationalist is bitter at the failure of the attempt at settlement and following immediately on his protest against the setting-up of a Unionist executive at Dublin Castle. The tragedy of all this is that, if the Irish had been left to themselves, Sir Edward Carson, on the one hand, and Mr. Redmond, on the other, could have agreed on terms. But it is the intervention of the English Unionists that stands in the way. But with the expression of Mr. Redmond's fine hope that the goal of a united Ireland would be reached ultimately "through the methods of peace and amity," we *can* hope that when the war ends, if not before, the means of satisfying Ulster without offending Lord Lansdowne will be devised. The appointment of a well-known Unionist lawyer, who has never held office before, as Chief Secretary is presumably the ground of Mr. Redmond's protest. And in spite of Mr. Asquith's assurance that Mr. Duke has administrative capacity and sympathy with the Irish people, one can well understand the apprehensions of the Nationalists.

The Site for Sir Pherozeshah's Statue.

Among the items included in the August agenda of the Corporation is a letter from Mr. M. C. Chinoy, on a subject in which every citizen of this great city may be said to be intimately interested. Mr. Chinoy suggests that a full size marble statue of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta be erected within the open enclosure in front of the Municipal Buildings to commemorate his public services. It is an open secret, writes Mr. Chinoy, that it was "privately resolved", by almost all councillors that when the time came, this site should be utilized as a fit place for a statue of Sir Pherozeshah and "having keenly watched the proceedings of the Corporation to see if any motion to that effect was brought forward."—in vain,—he has "thought it his duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Corporation." There can certainly be no more suitable place for a statue of the greatest citizen that this country has produced, and it may be taken for granted that the site will be selected for the purpose But, meanwhile, Mr Chinoy's letter may serve as a reminder to many a citizen of this city who has as yet failed in his duty of contributing his mite to the Memorial Fund out of which the statue is to be provided.

The Copious Rains.

Does any one ask for more rain in Bombay? We are afraid, after the experience of the last six days, very few will be found in this city dissatisfied with the bounties the rain-god has so far copiously showered on us. The Monsoon this year began early and in real earnest, and, in spite of the somewhat gloomy forebodings of the Simla Meteorological Bureau, which stated that the rainfall this season would be probably below the average, Bombay, at any rate, from the very beginning has been in the good graces of the god of rains. True, there was a somewhat unexpected break in the spell of monsoon weather during the middle of June and the first half of July, but we are now in for it again with a vengeance.

Five Days' Downpour.

With hardly any appreciable break it has been raining almost continuously since Thursday last. Nearly two inches fell that day, but Friday's was a record downpour, about 5½ inches being registered during the 24 hours. Monday and yesterday also registered pretty large amounts, 3.23 inches being registered at St. George's Hospital on Monday. It rained continuously the whole of yesterday, and we imagine the total rainfall will equal or even exceed Friday's record. The total of Bombay's rainfall since June 1st stands now at over 55 inches, which is nearly as much as was recorded by this time last year, and about 5 inches more than the record of 1914. There are one and a half months more still for the Monsoon to close, and so we may expect that Bombay will get its full measure of rainfall this year.

Time for Payment of Fines.

A sound principle of penology the wisdom of which is being more and more recognised in the West, is to allow persons sentenced to fine a certain period in which to pay up before they are committed to prison in default. The object, of course, is to protect as many persons as possible from the demoralising influences of jails. The Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab in his latest report made a suggestion of this character, proposing seven days as the maximum limit to be allowed. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, however, does not accept this suggestion and supports his view by making the gratuitous reflection that, while in England the social stigma attaching to imprisonment is a strong incentive to pay, the fine, in India this motive is less powerful! Apart, however, from the moral advantages to be derived from the adoption of the suggestion of the Inspector-General, there are other more sordid reasons why immediate action should be taken to give effect to it. These are set forth by the "Civil and Military Gazette" which points out that, at a time when economy is desirable and the jail accommodation is strained to its utmost, a certain amount of saving and relief from overcrowding would be secured by adopting the suggestion. Our contemporary supports its contention by a quotation from the Jail Administration Report, showing that of the 525 prisoners committed to prison for non-payment of fines, 328 paid their fines after admission to jails,—which shows that given a certain amount of time any person will try his best to secure and pay the fine rather than suffer the ignominy of being sent to jail,—a feeling which is common to all humanity, whether in England or in India. We should like to know what *is* the practice in the Bombay courts.

Bavarian Independence.

It appears from a debate in the Finance Committee of the Bavarian Upper House that Prussia has not only attempted to destroy the economic independence of Bavaria, and to deprive her of her postal rights, but has sought to put an end to the separate Bavarian railway administration. All the speakers protested against any alteration of Bavaria's constitutional rights, and the Government made the following declaration:—

In the opinion of the Bavarian Government the independence of the State railway system forms an inseparable part of the independence of the Bavarian State. The transference of the Bavarian State railways to the Empire or to any larger community must be refused. In as far as traffic requirements demand uniformity of administration over an area larger than the State, separate agreements should be concluded with the other German railway administrations, and, in case of need, with the other Central European railway administrations.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In your leader of to-day you reprint a passage from Mr. Muzumdar's letter to the "Times of India" which reflects on and is prejudicial to my personal acadamic standing, and which has moreover already been contradicted in the press. Kindly in fairness publish a short correction from me in the same prominent position.

The words "Mr. Anstey himself with his one year's teaching experience as Lecturer in Economics in a provincial University of England" are totally unwarranted.

At Bristol University alone—the appointment I held immediately before coming out to India,—I was Head of the Department of Economics (not sole lecturer) for 2½ years. My immediate predecessor, I might add, was Prof. Lees Smith, and a former one was Prof. Marshall.

Before holding my Bristol post I was Lecturer in Economic History at the University of Sheffield.

My courses on Sociology moreover were given in London: though, as a matter of fact, I am unaware of what is amiss with "Provincial Universities."—Yours, etc.

PERCY ANSTEY.

Sydenham College of Commerce,
August 1st, 1916.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ADVANCE ON KOVEL.

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON SOMME.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

PREMIER ON CAPT. FRYATT'S MURDER.

The Russians who are moving on Kovel are across the whole stretch of the Stokhod between the Kovel-Sarny and the Kovel-Rojistche railways. The troops who are pursuing the enemy in the direction of Brody, have reached the rivers Ilka and Seret.

Germans multiplied their counter-attacks against French positions at Hem Wood and Monacu farm. All attacks were repulsed by French fire, with heavy losses on the enemy.

As a result of local encounters the British have made some progress on the plateau north of Bazentin-le-Petit.

The Arab rebels have captured the town and fort of Yambo.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said that Government had learned with utmost indignation of the artrocious murder of Capt. Fryatt and the question of taking immediate action was engaging their attention. He said:—"These crimes shall not go unpunished."

Sir E. Carson suggested the introduction of a Bill making it clear that we shall refuse to admit the German people into the comity of nations until such crimes are expiated. Mr. Asquith said Government would consider the matter.

Hostile airships before midnight on Sunday crossed the eastern and south-eastern coasts and dropped bombs off the Thames estuary.

The Flushing mail boat Wilhelmina has struck a mine and sunk. All on board were saved.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Henry Duke, M.P., has been appointed Irish Secretary.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON KOVEL.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE SOMME.

STOKHOD ADVANCE CONTINUES.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

ENEMY EFFORT TO RETAIN THE LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 31.

The communiqué says the Stokhod advance continues. The enemy heavily bombarded Brody and the fords over the Boldurovka. There is desperate fighting over the greater part of the front, the enemy making every effort to retain the line of defence, calling up troops from every direction, even single battalions.

FIGHTING ON THE STOKHOD.

A WHOLE HUNGARIAN REGIMENT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

A Russian communiqué says the troops have advanced. During the fighting on the Stokhod they captured in the bend of the river the whole of the 31st. Hungarian Regiment, including the Commander and the regimental staff.

They also captured elsewhere 21 officers, 914 men and four machine-guns.

The troops who are pursuing the enemy in the direction of Brody have reached the rivers Ikva and Seret.

A telegram from Petrograd says the Russians who are moving on Kovel are across the whole stretch of the Stokhod between the Kovel-Rojistche railways.

SIX MILES BEYOND THE RIVER.

ROADS BLACK WITH RETIRING ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

"The Times" correspondent at Russian Headquarters on the Stokhod says that the Russians are six miles beyond the river and are meting with stubborn resistance but this is probably a rearguard action as balloons report that the roads to Kovel are black with retreating troops. The country is flat and marshy and the sluggish Stokhod oozes in the midst of waterlilies. Yet the Russians forded through mazes of barbed wire sunk beneath water.

ARAB REVOLT.

YAMBO CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

CAIRO, July 31.

An Arab force despatched from Hedjaz to the coast after the fall of Jeddah has captured the town and fort of Yambo, taking the garrison prisoner and capturing guns and munitions.

EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

DODOMA OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 31.

It is officially announced that in East Africa General Vanderventer has occupied Dodoma, on the Central railway.

MINISTERING TO WAR PRISONERS.

GERMAN OBSTRUCTIVENESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said Germany had not replied to the proposal to allow British clergymen to minister to war prisoners, though unInterned German clergymen in Britain were so permitted.

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

IMPOSSIBLE TO SECURE FURTHER CONCESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Committee of the Association which is opposing double income tax reports that it is impossible to secure further concession from the Government and recommends that the Association should see that the matter is remedied by the Imperial Conference.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

VIOLENT FIGHTING AT MONACU FARM.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 31.

A communiqué says the enemy last night multiplied his counter-attacks against our positions at Hem Wood and Monacu Farm.

Fighting was particularly violent at Monacu Tarm, where the enemy momentarily gained a footing, but a brilliant counter-attack drove him out. All attacks on Hem Wood were repulsed by our fire.

During the attacks, our batteries on the left bank of the Somme enfiladed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses.

An enemy attack against the north-eastern slopes of Hill 304 failed under our fire.

GERMANS' FUTILE COUNTER ATTACKS.

ARTILLERY DUEL EAST OF THE MEUSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 31.

To-night's communiqué says the Germans north of the Somme continued to counter-attack at Hem Wood, and Monacu Farm. All their attempts were useless. We hold the ground won.

A fierce artillery duel took place east of the Meuse.

DUTCH MAIL BOAT MINED.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 31.

The Flushing mail boat Wilhelmina has struck a mine and is sinking. The weather is calm.

AMSTERDAM, July 31.

Only the hull of the Wilhelmina is visible. The ship's boats are preceding to Noordhinder.

FLUSHING, July 31.

The Wilhelmina has sunk. She carried 41 passengers and 60 crew, who are now on board a lightship tender. Some are injured.

FLUSHING, Aug. 1.

The Wilhelmina although almost cut in two, was kept afloat for hours by numerous empty barrels which are now carried by all Flushing steamers.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 31.

The British steamer Claudia and the Norwegian schooner Mars have been sunk.

ENEMY VESSELS IN ALLIES' HANDS.

BRITISH AND ITALIANS EMPLOYING ALL SEIZURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that the following enemy vessels had been seized in the ports of the Allies:—In British ports 144, in French 12, in Russian 30, in Italian 59. The British and the Italians were employing all their seizures.

A considerable number of enemy vessels had been captured on the high seats, while the Portuguese had seized 71 steamers and three sailing ships, all of which would be employed as soon as they were repaired.

MR. HUGHES STANDS FOR AMERICAN RIGHTS.

"TOO PROUD TO FIGHT" POLICY STRONGLY CONDEMNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

In a speech accepting the nomination for the Presidency Judge Hughes said that he stood unflinchingly for American rights. There had been brave words but they had not saved American lives owing to the manifest lack of any disposition to back words with action. If there had been direct and decisive representations instead of equivocal conversations no American lives would have been lost in the Lusitania. Referring to the Teutonic plots he accused the administration of failing to take prompt and vigorous measures to check utterly intolerable alien intrigues.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

SEVEN TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED.

TRAIN BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

General Haig reports that there was no infantry fighting and nothing important on Monday.

Aviators made several raids and dropped seven tons of bombs on enemy communications and billets. A train was blown up and an ammunition depot set on fire.

A hostile aeroplane on the ground was destroyed. There were many air fights, in which several enemy machines were brought down damaged. Three British machines are missing.

POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED.

PROGRESS NORTH OF BAZENTIN-LE-PETIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 31.

A British communiqué says that last night was spent in improving the positions gained yesterday. There were no further developments of the situation.

As a result of local encounters we advanced our posts at some points on the plateau north of Bazentin-le-petit.

HURRICANE CANNONADE.

ENEMY'S PICKED TROOPS SUFFER TERRIBLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wries that grilling heat prevailed when the British and French troops again advanced. Fighting was very fierce. The Germans were very strong east of Trones Wood where they had massed picked troops prepared to fight to death. They lost terribly under our hurricane cannonade.

The murder of Captain Fryatt has horrified the British soldiers. Everywhere the correspondent went he found the unanimous sentiment:—"We will make the Germans pay."

AIRSHIP RAID.

EAST AND SOUTH-EAST COASTS ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 1.

It is officially stated that hostile airships before midnight crossed the eastern and south-eastern coasts and dropped bombs off the Thames estuary. Their attack is proceeding.

SEVERAL AIRSHIPS PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

An official statement says:—Apparently considerable number of airships participated in to-night's raid.

They cruised for some time over Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex Kent and Huntingdon and dropped bombs indiscriminately.

The localities affected were unimportant from the military point of view. Antiaircraft guns at one spot came into action, it is believed with good effect. Details are lacking.

STRUCK BY A SHELL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Unofficial details regarding the Zeppelin visit to a town on the south-east coast show that the residents hearing anti-aircraft guns thronged into the streets. The Zeppelin could be plainly seen lit up by searchlights but it did not approach the town. It was apparently struck by a shell as it descended considerable distance and afterwards disappeared in darkness. Three aerial torpedoes were seen to be fired.

MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has designed a medal to commemorate the Battle of Jutland. It will be the first of a series connected with the naval events of the war and the profits from sale will go to naval orphanages.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN FRYATT.

"THESE CRIMES SHALL NOT GO UNPUNISHED."

MR. ASQUITH ON GOVERNMENT RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith said Government had learned with the utmost indignation of the atrocious murder of Captain Fryatt, and the question of taking immediate action was engaging their attention.

Mr. Asquith continued:—"Coming contemporaneously with the lawless cruelties in connection with wholesale deportations from Lille and other occupied parts of France, it shows that German Higher Command, under the stress of military defeat, has renewed its policy of terrorism.

It is impossible to conjecture what further atrocities may occur, but the Government repeat emphatically their resolve that these crimes shall not go unpunished. (Cheers).

When the time arrives, Government are determined to bring the criminals, whoever they be and whatever their position, to justice. In cases such as this the man who authorised the system under which the crime was committed may well be guiltiest of all."

SIR E. CARSON'S SUGGESTION.

Sir Edward Carson suggested the introduction of a Bill making it clear that we shall refuse to admit the German people into the comity of nations until such crimes are expiated.

Mr. Asquith said Government would consider the matter.

KAISER TO BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

REMARKABLE CONSENSUS OF OPINION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Mr. Asquith's declaration regarding the murler of Captain Fryatt has evoked a remarkable concensus of opinion in the press as to the desirability of an immediate Allied pronouncement that retribution will be exacted for Fryatt Lille and other crimes.

Various suggestions as to the methods of punshment are made, as for instance the seizure of German property in the Empire and the naming of high placed Germans from the Kaiser and Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg downwards to be tried, but the papers are mostly content to await the decision of the Allies though they warn the Government that the nation is not in a mood to be satisfied with a procrastinating policy. It is taken for granted that the Kaiser will be brought to trial.

STORY OF GOLD WATCH DENIED.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN FRYATT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

The Merchant Service Guild is arranging a memorial to Captain Fryatt.

His wife states that he did not carry a gold watch, though it had been stated from German sources that a gold watch for sinking a submarine had been found on him.

GOVERNMENT PENSION TO MRS. FRYATT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Government is granting Mrs. Fryatt a hundred pounds a year in addition to the pension she is already entitled to under the Government Compensation Scheme. The Great Eastern Railway Company is giving her a life annuity of £250.

INDIAN PRINCES' AEROPLANE.

ACCIDENT ON WAY TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 31.

The aeroplane which was presented to the Imperial Government by the Indian Princes, was journeying from the Midlands to France to-day when she was compelled to descend at Chertsey, owing to engine trouble. The wing was slightly damaged and the propeller was broken by a collision with a dog which was decapitated.

CONSOLIDATION BILL.

CLAUSE TWO TO GO.

ALSO CLAUSE FIVE.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

The text is issued of the Government of India Amendment Bill as amended by the Joint Committee.

The chief feature is the omission from Section 2 of Clause (2) of the words "Or 5 (d) in case of any law because it bars the right of the Secretary of State in Council in particular cases or classes of cases."

Clause 5 is also omitted and the following clauses re-numbered accordingly.

THE OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSES.

The Indian objections to the Bill are fully set forth in the following Resolution moved by Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar in the Town Hall, Bombay, on July 11th:—

"That this meeting records its definite disapproval of the Bill on account of the highly objectionable and retrograde principle underlying some of its important provisions, namely:

"First:—Cl. 2 Sub-clause (2) which, by empowering the legislatures in India to pass laws, with retrospective effect, barring the right of the subject to sue the Secretary of State in Council in particular cases or classes of cases, deprives his Majesty's subjects of such right which having been guaranteed to them by law as against the Government during the regime of the East India Company, was confirmed by Parliament in the Government of India Act of 1858 in accordance with ancient usage and law and the pledge given in that behalf in the Proclamation of 1858.

"Secondly,—Cl. 1 (amending Sec. 63 of the principal Act by introducing a new sub-section (6b) making a ruler or subject of any State in India eligible to be nominated as a Member of a Legislative Council); and Cl. 3, empowering the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council to declare, subject to any conditions or restrictions, (a) the ruler or subjects of any State in India; (b) subjects of any State in territory adjacent to India or (c) members of any independent race or tribe in territory adjacent to India, eligible for appointment to any civil or military office under the Crown to which a Native of British India may be appointed. Both these clauses are open to grave objections from the point of view of the British Indian tax-payer as also from that of the Rulers of States in India, in regard to whom they raise delicate questions of a constitutional nature affecting their rights, status and dignity arising from the relations of the British Government to Native States and their subjects as established by Treaty rights and obligations which it is inexpedient to discuss during the present war conditions; and

"Thirdly,—Cl. 5, which, by permitting any ordinary member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General or any member of the Executive Council of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to retain, during the term of his office with the sanction in writing of the Governor-General and subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor-General may prescribe, his concern or interest in any trade or business in which he was concerned or engaged at the time of his appointment as such member, seeks to legalise and sanction a highly objectionable principle, inasmuch as, first, the principle is (1) distinctly opposed to the series of Parliamentary Statutes passed from the time of the East India Company which, having in the interests of soundness and purity of administration hitherto debarred high officials in this country from the right to engage or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any trade, contract or business, have tended to place before the officials and people in this country a high ideal of official morality so as to secure public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of public servants; and secondly, the said clause, by relaxing the principle hitherto sanctioned in Parliamentary Statutes relating to India, exposes the officials concerned to suspicion and diminution of public confidence in their administration."

It will be seen that Clause 2, Sub-Clause 2, has been struck out by the Committee, as also Clause 5. The other clauses remain.

MUHAMMARAH-KHURRAMABAD RAILWAY.

SPEEDY COMPLETION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 31.

In the Commons Colonel Yate suggested in view of the necessity for the speedy completion of the Muhammarah-Khurramabad Railway, the repayment of £219,000 due to the Persian Railways Syndicate by the Persian Government should be expedited.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the British Minister at Teheran had been instructed to support the claim, but it must be recognised that present conditions in Persia limited financial and other progress.

EXPLOSION ON A U. S. ISLAND.

CHARGE OF MAN-SLAUGHTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

NEW YORK, July 31.

The Dock agent, the President of the company owning the barge from which the fire is alleged to have emanated, and a docker have been charged with manslaughter in connection with the explosion.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN H[illegible]NS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON[illegible]g. 1.

The death of Admiral Sir J[illegible]opkins is announced.

Sir John Ommaney Hopkins, G. C. B., entered the Navy in 1847 and became full Admiral in 1896. His last command was the Mediterranean Fleet, 1896-99. He was a Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy from 1888 to 1892 and Vice Director of Naval Ordnance 1883-86. He fought in the Black Sea during the Crimean War and was present at the taking of Sevastopol.

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

WHAT IT MEANS.

OFFICIAL COMMENT AND APPRECIATION.

EXPECTATIONS WELL FULFILLED.

The following appreciation of the Battle of Jutland by a competent authority is issued by the Press Bureau.

It is well known that nearly all our great naval battles—not even excepting Trafalgar itself—have been the subject of controversy after the event. In many cases every aspect of the action became a matter of debate—the strategy, the tactics, the conduct of subordinate commanders, the actual way in which it was fought, and the true estimate of its results.

The debate was not confined to the public or the Press. As often as not opinion was divided both as to the facts and the conclusions amongst officers who were present and had the best means of knowing. Many of the discussions were premature, but many continued long after all the available facts were known, and are even still alive.

It would be idle, therefore, so soon after the late battle in the North Sea, and at a time when so little of its detail can be disclosed without giving undesirable light to the enemy, to attempt anything like a final appreciation. All that can be done is to point out certain aspects of the battle which seem to detach themselves from the mass of half-disclosed details and which, so far as can be judged at present are likely to remain its salient features.

Seen in its broadest aspect, it stands out as a case of a tactical division of the Fleet, which had the effect of bringing an unwilling enemy to battle. Such a method of forcing an action is drastic and necessarily attended with risk, but for great ends great risks must be taken, and in this case the risk was far less great than that which St. Vincent accepted off Cadiz, and that division gave us the battle of the Nile, the most complete and least debated of British victories. Then the two portions of St. Vincent's fleet were divided strategically with no prospect of tactical concentration for the battle.

In the present case there was only an appearance of division. The Battle Fleet was to the north, and the Battle Cruiser Fleet to the south, but they formed in fact one Fleet under a single command acting in combination. They were actually carrying out, as they had been in the habit of doing periodically, a combined sweep of the North Sea, and Admiral Beatty's fleet was in effect the observation or advanced squadron. The measure of the risk, should he have the fortune to find the enemy at sea, was the length of the period which must necessarily elapse before the Commander-in-Chief would be able to join the battle. It was a risk that would be measured mainly by the skill with which Admiral Beatty could entice the enemy northward, without being overwhelmed by superior force.

In the light of this outstanding feature the action will be judged, and the handling of the Battle Cruiser Fleet, and the splendid group of four battleships that was attached to it appraised.

A GOLDEN RULE.

When Admiral Beatty got contact with the German battle cruisers they were proceeding northward, and being inferior to his force, they turned to the southward. The inference was they were either trying to escape or bent on leading him into danger. When such a doubt occurs there is in the British tradition a golden rule and that is to attack "the enemy in sight." It was the rule that Nelson consecrated, and it was good enough for Admiral Beatty. He engaged and continued to engage as closely as he could till he found the enemy's battle fleet coming north. Then he turned, but he did not break off the action. The enemy was in overwhelming force, but by the golden rule it was his duty to cling to them as long as his teeth would hold. They had spread a net for him and it was for him to see that they fell into the midst of it themselves. It was a task that demanded some courage. Yet he did not flinch but continued the fight to the northward and signalled the four Queen Elizabeth's to turn 16 points.

Now was the hour of greatest risk, but he was well disposed for concentrating on the van of the enemy's line and the Commander-in-Chief was hurrying down at full speed. For an hour and-a-half the unequal battle raged as Admiral Beatty and Admiral Evan Thomas led the enemy on, before Admiral Hood could appear with his Battle Cruiser Squadron. The action was then at its hottest, but Admiral Hood without a moment's hesitation and in a manner that excited the high admiration of all who were privileged to witness it, placed his ships in line ahead of Admiral Beatty's Squadron. No Admiral ever crowned an all too short career more devotedly or in a manner more worthy of the name he bore.

With his fine manœuvre the risk was in a measure reduced, but there still remained the more delicate work of the Grand Fleet effecting its junction and entering the ill defined action. With the exact position of the enemy's fleet shrouded in smoke and in the gathering mist, the danger of interference was very great and before the Commander-in-Chief lay a task as difficult as any Admiral could be called upon to perform. To the last moment he kept his Fleet in steaming order so as to preserve up till the end the utmost freedom of deployment, but by what precise manœuvres the deployment was carried out must for obvious reasons be left in a mist as deep as that which was hiding all that was most important for him to know. Suffice it to say that the junction was effected with consummate judgment and dexterity. So nicely was it timed that the deployment was barely completed when at 6-15 p.m. the First Battle Squadron came into action with the enemy, who had by that time turned to the eastward and was already attempting to avoid action.

Thus the fine combination had succeeded, and the unwilling enemy had been brought to action against the concentrated British Fleet. They had fallen into the midst of the net which had been drawn about them, but in the plan of the sweep there was inherent the inevitable limitation that the time left for completing the business could but barely suffice. There were hardly three hours of daylight left, and as darkness approached the action must be broken off unless a needless chance were to be given to the enemy for redressing his battle inferiority. Still our battle fleet was between the enemy and his base and there would have been little hope of his escaping a decisive defeat but for the mist that robbed those who had prepared for the chance, and those who had seized it with so much skill and boldness, of the harvest they deserved.

BEATEN AND BROKEN FLEET.

It was a beaten and broken fleet that escaped the trap. It had lost many units, its gunnery had gone to pieces, and no one can blame its discretion if it fairly ran for home and left the British Fleet once more in undisputed command of the North Sea.

For that, in a word, was the result of the battle. What it was the enemy hoped to achieve we cannot tell. Whatever their effort meant, it failed to shake our hold upon the sea and that is what really matters. We have fought many indecisive actions, but few in which the strategical result was so indisputable, few which more fully freed us of all fear of what the enemy's fleet could do. It is by such standards that history judges victories, and by such standards the country cherished the memory of the men that prepared and won them. Current opinion will always prefer the test of comparative losses. Let this be applied, and it will be found that the battle off Jutland will well hold its own against all but a few of our most famous victories—none of which we obtained on a first attempt.

From another aspect it is clear the battle can rank besides any in our history. In the fringes of the fight, in the work that is of cruisers, light cruisers and destroyers, officers and men had chances such as their ancestors never knew, and they seized them with all the daring, the skill and the devotion that the greatest of their predecessors could have hoped. From the vigorous offensive against the enemy's cruisers which cost Admiral Arbuthnot his life, to the least conspicuous of the Destroyer exploits, all was of the same pattern. It is impossible to read of what they did and what they failed to do without feeling there is one thing at least which the battle has given us, and that is the assurance that the old spirit is still alive and vigorous. It is able and willing to do all the old Navy could do, and in the battle of Jutland, as we now know, it has done it.

THE CONGRATULATIONS OF MY LORDS.

The Secretary of the Admiralty communicates the following letter which has been addressed to the Commander-in-Chief Grand Fleet, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

ADMIRALTY, 4th July, 1916.

Sir,—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have considered your reports on the action off the Jutland bank between the Grand Fleet under your command and the German High Seas Fleet, on the 31st May, together with the report of the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Battle-cruiser Fleet, and those of the various Flag Officers and Commanding Officers of the Grand Fleet.

2. Their Lordships congratulate the officers, seamen and marines of the Grand Fleet on this, the first Fleet Action which has occurred since the outbreak of the war, as a result of which the enemy, severely punished, withdrew to his own ports. The events of the 31st May and 1st June gave ample proof of the gallantry and devotion which characterised all who took part in the battle; the ships of every class were handled with skill and determination; their steaming under battle conditions afforded a splendid testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the engineering staff; while individual initiative and tactical subordination were equally conspicuous.

3. The results of the action prove that the officers and men of the Grand Fleet have known both how to study the new problems with which they are confronted, and how to turn their knowledge to account. The expectations of the country were high; they have been well fulfilled.

My Lords desire me to convey to you their full approval of your proceedings on this occasion.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
(Sd.) W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Apart from Medical Officers and Royal Engineers employed on civil duties, the province of Assam will shortly have sent a total of 41 officials on military duty.

Mr. K. L. Datta, retired Accountant-General, Madras, has been engaged by Mysore Government to do special work of organising the audit and accounts work of the State.

OUR SOLDIER PRINCE.

The Prince of Wales on His Birthday.

RUMOURED APPLICATION OF DEFENCE ACT.

PROTEST BY MADRAS CITIZENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 31.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The following paragraph appears in "New India":—A few prominent Madras leaders met yesterday at the Mahajana Sabha Hall to discuss informally as to the steps to be taken to protest against the rumoured application of the Defence of India Act to the Madras Presidency. After some discussion it was resolved to convene a public meeting of citizens of Madras to protest against such application to this Presidency and a committee of management was appointed.

MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INDIAN VISITORS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

On unrestricted trade with Jeddah being re-opened the Government of India lost no time in concerting arrangements for the forthcoming Haj.

They are glad to be able to announce that all obstacles in the way of the pilgrimage to Mecca have now been removed. The shortage of shipping, however, is so abnormal at Bombay as elsewhere that it will only be possible to arrange for a reduced traffic though every endeavour will be made to provide the necessary number of ships. Intending pilgrims must be prepared for the possibility of considerable delay at Bombay.

CANADA FOREST FIRE.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, July 31.

It is now estimated that 200 lives have been lost in the forest fire. Whole families were burnt to death.

Refugees are pouring into towns southward. Relief trains with doctors and nurses, have been despatched.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.

The rain has quenched the forest fire after a hundred square miles have been burned.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS AS DRIVERS.

In France wounded soldiers are acting as motor car drivers. The opinion prevails that the loss of an arm or a leg need not incapacitate a man from driving a motor car or even from earning his living as a professional chauffeur. Paris has at least one taxicab driver minus a left arm and with the aid of an artificial one he appears to handle his cab as skillfully as any man possessing all his limbs. It was only possible for him to take up this work after passing a practical Government examination. Instead of the usual artificial limb it is necessary to supply a wooden arm terminating in a light but strong socket, and with this it is possible to operate any ordinary brake and change speed levers, etc.

Mr. M. Smither, C.S., officiates on the Calcutta High Court Bench vice Mr. Digambar Chatterjee, granted furlough.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND COUNCILS.

VICEROY ON SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

His Ecellency the Viceroy received an address of welcome from the All-India Christian Conference. The deputation was fully representative of the community and amongst those present were Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Mr. M. S. Das, Mr. Joseph, Mr. J. C. Dutt, Mr. S. C. Mookerjee, Mr. Manaprokasam and Dr. Joshi, Mr. M. S. Das read the address.

Lord Chelmsford said:—

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I have received from you on behalf of the All-India Christian Conference your kindly address of welcome and I thank you for your personal references to Lady Chelmsford and to myself which I need hardly say I greatly appreciate. I am glad to know from you that the Indian Christian community, equally with their fellow-citizens of other denominations in this country, are determined to support the Empire in its righteous struggle for justice and liberty. It was with great satisfaction that the Government of India sanctioned the recruitment of four Indian Christian double companies in the Punjab and thus enabled the community to contribute its quota towards the defence of the Empire. It is a still greater pleasure to me to know that the military authorities have been fully satisfied with the experiment and that the work and conduct of the newly-recruited officers and men have been excellent. I have also heard with interest of the good social work done by many young Indian Christians in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association in ministering to the needs of Indian soldiers at the front. I should like to congratulate you and through you the Indian Christian community on the great educational and social progress that you have made and are still making. Your community stands among the highest in respect of literacy not only among men but also among women and I am convinced that this fact will enable you to play an increasingly useful part in the development of your community and country. For the special needs of your community you refer me to a letter addressed to the Home Department of my Government on the 24th March, 1916. I find that the specific requests made therein are first that when nominations are made for the next Imperial Council an Indian Christian may be nominated to represent the community and secondly, that when the regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members are next revised they may be modified so as to provide for an elected representative of the Indian community on the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. When that letter came before me I gave it my full consideration before the approval of the reply from the Home Department contained in its letter No. 392 dated the 23rd May last, which pointed out the present difficulties in the way of meeting your community's wishes, but promised that they would not be forgotten if and when modifications in the constitution of the Council came under consideration. I regret that I am not in a position to add anything at present to what was said in that letter but I can assure you that your claims to representation in the Legislative Council, both Imperial and Provincial, have received and always will continue to receive my sympathetic and fullest consideration. In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg once more to thank you for your friendly welcome.

ADMINISTRATION OF IRELAND.

UNIONIST EXECUTIVE.

MR. REDMOND'S PROTEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Speaking in the House of Commons today on the motion introduced by Mr. Dillon asking for the Government's intentions regarding Ireland, Mr. Asquith declared that Ulster could not be brought into Home Rule without its consent.

Replying to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Asquith affirmed that Home Rule could not be taken off the Statute Book. The recent negotiations, he continued, although they had broken down, had revealed the approximation of attitude and had created a new situation. The House was dealing with the period of transition and in a short time, shorter than some people imagined they would be able to arrive at a permanent arrangement. It was necessary, however, to have a civil executive. He was of opinion that a scheme of Provisional Council advising the Chief Secretary was impracticable. It was important to have an effective head of civil administration. Mr. Duke had administrative capacity, sympathy with the Irish people and desire for a settlement. He would spend most of his time in Ireland. Sir Robert Chalmers would remain Under-Secretary.

NATIONALIST ATTITUDE.

Mr. Redmond said that any revival of Dunlin Castle would be serious but the establishment of an Unionist executive would be an outrage on Irish feelings. He protested against any such policy and asserted that it would be the duty of his party to watch, criticise and, if necessary oppose the new administration as it pleased. There would never now be civil war in Ireland and when the time was ripe all differences would be peacefully settled. The goal of united Ireland to which Sir Edward Carson like himself turned, would be reached, please God, through the methods of peace and amity.

Mr. Bonar Law said it was true that Home Rule was on the Statute Book but he would do his utmost to prevent it from coming into operation unless an Amending Act accompanied it. The readiness of the Unionist members of the Cabinet to allow Home Rule to come into operation, showed Unionist goodwill.

Mr. Devlin stated that he would never agree to the permanent exclusion of Ulster but he hoped that something might be done by means of further negotiations with Ulster members.

Mr. McNeill expressed a similar hope

UNANIMOUS DESIRE FOR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Commons adopted Mr. Dillon's motion.

The dominant notes of the debate were practically an unanimous desire for settlement and the friendliness of the speeches.

NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

RT. HON. MR. HENRY DUKE M. P.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Mr. Henry Duke, M.P., has been appointed Irish Secretary.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith stated that the Government did not intend to appoint a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at present.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Edward Duke, P.C., K.C., M.P., has been the sitting Unionist member for Exeter since 1910. From 1900 to 1906 Mr. Duke represented the Conservative interests of Plymouth. Mr. Duke was called to the Bar in 1885 and was made a Q. C. in 1899. He was appointed Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport in 1897, 1900 and Recorder of Devonport, 1897-1914. He became Treasurer of Gray's Inn in 1908. Mr. Duke was appointed arbitrator by agreement of the Great Western Railway Company and its employees under the Railway Services Conciliation Scheme in 1907. Since the outbreak of war, he has been the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Defence of the Realm Losses. Mr. Duke is 61 years of age.

SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON CASE.

SIR JOHN SIMON TO INQUIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 31.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Sir John Simon, M. P., would inquire into the death of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington.

MOUNTAIN TRAINS.

The Rocky Mountain section of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, a distance of 440 miles, has now been electrified, the first unit of 115 miles being already in operation.

Under normal conditions, says the "Times," forty-two electrical locomotives are required to haul freight and passenger trains over the electrified portion of the line. Each of these measures 112ft. in 8in. in length, weighs 284 tons, costs £25,000, and will haul an 800-ton passenger train on a level stretch at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

The power is obtained from mountain waterfalls. The work has taken three years and has cost about two millions and a half.

ALLEGED INSUFFICIENCY OF TRAM-CARS.

COMPANY'S REPLY TO THE CORPORATION.

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON WITH CALCUTTA.

The following correspondence which has taken place between the Bombay Municipality and the Tramways Company, has been placed at our disposal for publication:—

From, R. P. Masani, Esq., M.A.,
Municipal Secretary.

To, The Managing Director,
The Bombay Electric Supply and
Tramways Co., Ltd.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Tramways Committee of the Corporation have been requested to report whether the number of passenger cars run daily by your Company is sufficient to cope with the exigencies of traffic and, if not, to suggest how many more cars the Company should be called upon to provide. I am desired by the Chairman of the Committee to request that you will be so good as to favour the Committee with any remarks that you may like to offer on the subject.—I have the honour, etc.,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, July 27th, 1916.

THE COMPANY'S REPLY.

From, The Managing Director,
The Bombay Electric Supply and
Tramways Co., Ltd.

To, The Municipal Secretary,
Bombay Municipality,
Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2703, dated 27th instant, enquiring whether the number of passenger cars run daily by this Company is sufficient to cope with the exigencies of the traffic, and, if not, to suggest how many more cars the Company should be called upon to provide.

I observed that when some discussion of this matter recently took place in the Corporation, Mr. H. P. Mody stated that the Calcutta Tramway Company possessed 404 cars to serve a route mileage there of 30¼ miles, and that we here possessed 147 cars to serve a route mileage of 20¼ miles. These figures are not exact. I have ascertained from the Manager of the Calcutta Company that their total rolling stock there consists of 215 units, practically all of which are 2-car trains. Our own rolling stock here consists of 190 units partly 2-car trains and partly bogie and single-truck cars. The carrying capacity of the whole of the Calcutta rolling stock is 589 passengers per route mile, against our 525 passengers per route mile. But whereas Calcutta only runs daily an average of 6.3 cars per route mile we at Bombay run an average of 8.6 cars per route mile and therefore provide a more frequent service. The Calcutta Company only carried last year an average of 6.9 passengers per car mile while our Company here carried an average of 10.9 passengers per car mile. That they carry fewer passengers per car mile than we do is no doubt due to the fact that their average fare per passenger carried is 45 per cent. higher than ours. The fact that their fares are almost half as high again as ours is one upon which I should like to lay stress when criticisms are passed upon our service.

Coming now to the question as to whether that service is or is not adequate to the present demands of the traffic, I should like to say that it is only for a short period during the morning and evening "rush" hours of traffic to and from the Fort that passengers have sometimes to wait for a seat. Especially is this the case in the monsoon when, if heavy rain comes on suddenly, there is a rush to get on to the cars. Taking the average of the entire day only one-fifth of the accommodation we provide on our cars is actually occupied. The exact figure of passengers actually carried compared with the carrying capacity per mile provided by us works out at .19. That figure was the same in 1913, the year before the war.

I have recently been in the United States, Canada, Japan, and China, and I can emphatically say that the overcrowding of city tram-cars there at hours of "rush" traffic is much greater than any which the Bombay public has to complain of here. I have no desire to contend that two wrongs make a right, and am anxious that our service should be sufficient and satisfactory. I am of opinion that if the recent growth of our traffic continues,—it has increased somewhat rapidly during the last few months,—more cars will shortly be needed. As a matter of fact an increase to our present rolling stock had been decided upon by this Company's Directors before Mr. Mody made his observations in the Corporation. Twenty additional 2-car trains are on order. I regret very much that I cannot inform you when these will be placed upon the line, as so much uncertainty, owing to the war, attaches to the dates when that portion of the material for them on order from England will be received. We must ask the Corporation and the public kindly to take into account the difficulties of the present times, which are beyond our control, and to rest assured that we are doing our best to maintain our supply of rolling stock at a figure which will meet all reasonable requirements.—I have the honour, etc.,

F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

Bombay, July 31st, 1916.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

KAIKHUSHROO BEJONJI KAPADIA,—Plaintiff and Appellant v. SHIRINBAI BEJONJI KAPADIA & OTHERS,—Defendants and Respondents.

This was an appeal from the decision of Justice Macleod dismissing the plaintiffs suit.

One Bejonji Nanabhoy Kapadia died on the 3rd April 1906 leaving a widow, two sons Kaikhusroo and Jehangir and three daughters. He left a will dated 10th April 1905. Probate was granted to the trustees appointed. He left a Will dated 10th April 1905. The testator made a disposition of his property to the widow during her lifetime if she survived him. He gave her his house at Gowalia Tank Road called the "Kapadia House" for the term of her natural life together with the furniture therein, the taxes payable to Government or the Municipality to be paid out of the estate. And he directed that the rents of his other property "Ratan Villa" should be collected, and out of the rents of that property and the residency income, certain annuities should be paid and the balance divided among his sons in equal shares. If one of these sons died, his share was to be distributed amongst his widow and issue according to the Act for the distribution of the estates of Parsi Intestates and if a son died without marrying or without leaving an issue than his share was to go to the other son.

At the time of the suit, one son Jehangir was dead. The widow was still alive and there was no dispute as to how the property should be managed and how the income should be disposed of during the life-time of Shirinbai. The Will went on to direct what should be done with the property and estate of the testator after the death of Shirinbai

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL IN DOUBT.

The plaintiff filed this suit on an originating summons because he said that doubts had arisen as to the construction of the Will whether or not in the events that had happened the plaintiff was not entitled absolutely to the "Kapadia House" subject to the life-interest of Shirinbai the first defendant and to the half of the residue of the testator's estate subject to the annuities directed to be paid by certain clauses of the Will during the life-time of the first defendant and what were the plaintiff's interest in the other half of the residue.

His Lordship Justice Macleod in holding that he did not propose to answer any of the questions profounded by the plaintiff said that his first impression on reading the plaint was that the suit was premature. The time for discussing what was the construction of the provisions of the Will for the disposition of the testator's property after the death of Shirinbai would come when Shirinbai died. There might or might not be other interests arising which had not then arisen. That was a safe and sound principle to follow when in a Will of that kind the testator made certain dispositions of his property pending the life-time of his widow if she survived him and then directed that a change in the trusts should take place after the life of the widow. It was not advisable, however, doubtful the terms of the Will might be, that the question what were the new trusts which were to come into operation should be discussed, until that event had happened. Costs to come out of the estate.

Against this judgment the plaintiff appealed. Their Lordships agreed with the conclusions of the Lower Court and dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. J. B. Kanga instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Strangman with Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani appeared for the respondents.

SUIT OVER A MORTGAGE DECREE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

K. VENKATRAO SETHUPATTY AND ANOTHER v. KHIMJI ASSUR VIRJI AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decree of Justice Davar passed on the 23rd March, 1916. The facts appear sufficiently from the written judgment delivered by his Lordship the Chief Justice in the appeal which is given below:—

Mr. K. Venkatrao, the first appellant, appeared in person for himself and the second appellant.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the first respondent.

In delivering judgment his Lordship the Chief Justice said:—

The plaintiff who is the mortgagee of the land building and machinery of a mill situate at Bellary under a mortgage of the 18th of December, 1912, in the English form, has obtained the usual mortgage decree against the mortgagors providing that on the defendants or any of them paying into court on behalf of the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,11,302-12-6 for debt and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. from the 1st of January, 1916, with six monthly rests until payment and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin together with interest on such costs at six per cent. per annum from the date thereof till payment, the plaintiff do reconvey to the defendants the property in the mortgage comprised free and clear of and from all incumberances done by the plaintiff or any person or persons claiming, by, from or under him, and if default shall be made by the defendants in paying into court such principal interest and costs by the time named, then the plaintiff will be entitled to apply for a decree absolute for sale.

It may be inferred from the mortgagee's power of sale under the mortgage, which is confined to the mill machinery treated as removable plant that the plant was the valuable part of the security granted and assigned.

The first respondent, however, appeals against that decree on the ground that the suit is a suit for land at Bellary and therefore, not within the jurisdiction of the High Court under clause 12 of the Letters Patent and he challenges the correctness of the decision of this court in Holkar v. Ashburner 14 Bom. 353, and the later case of Sorabjee v. Ruttonjee 22 Bom. 701. The decision in Holkar v. Ashburner has for many years been followed in this court as establishing that suits by mortgagees to inforce their rights under their mortgages are not suits for land within the meaning of clause 12 of the Letters Patent. We are bound by that decision. Speaking for myself it appears to me difficult to understand how a suit in which the mortgagee seeks to have the land, vested in him under his mortgage, sold to somebody else by the agency of the court is a suit for land. It is a suit to realise and to dispose of his and his debtors interest in the land. The object of the suit is not to obtain land or to obtain a declaration of title to land or to obtain damages for interference in the land, but to obtain repayment of the debt owing to the plaintiff and for that purpose to realise the security which is vested in him. I can see no more reason for treating such a suit as a suit for land than there was in Nistarim Dasi v. Nando Lall Bose 26 Cal. 891, where the plaintiff sought to set aside leases granted by the defendant-executors for land outside the jurisdiction, to hold it a suit in which the Court had no jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Stanley observed that the Court assumes jurisdiction in regard to immoveable properties situate outside the jurisdiction in cases where it can act *in personam* either to compel the owner to give effect to legal obligations into which he has entered or to a trust reposed in him. The Judicial Committee on appeal expressely upheld this ruling of the Calcutta High Court in reference to jurisdiction. See 33 Cal. 180.

It has been suggested for the defendant, however, that the Court here cannot act *in personam* inasmuch as although the cause of action arose wholly or in part within the jurisdiction and leave has been obtained to sue he and the other defendants reside not in Bombay, but in Bellary. But the personal jurisdiction of the Court is exercised under Cl. 12 of the Letters Patent not only in cases where the defendants or some of them reside permanently within the jurisdiction but in cases where, according to the provisions of the Letters Patent, they have been lawfully caused to appear upon summons where the cause of action or part of it has arisen in Bombay.

The observations of Sir Charles Sargant in Girdhar v. Kissigar 17 Bom. at p. 668 are instructive upon this point, and it is to be observed that his judgment is referred to with approval by Lord Jindey in delivering the judgment of the Judicial Committee in Annamalai v. Murugasa (26 Madras 559). The Appellate Court in Madras in Shrinivasa v. Venkata (29 Mad. 239) have also held that jurisdiction was rightly exercised by the Madras High Court in an administration suit *inter alia*, in respect of land situate outside the Madras Presidency. (See judgment of Subramaniya Aiyar, J., at p. 280) not only on the ground that the defendant had temporary residence within the jurisdiction but also because he was sued upon a cause of action, part of which had arisen within the jurisdiction. The decision was affirmed by the Judicial Committee (34 Mad. 25.)

Lastly I may refer to the judgment of Bonne J. in Duder v. Amsterdam 1902 ch. 132 as showing that where a defendant is lawfully brought before the Court, the Court would not be deterred from making an order *in personam* with respect to land situate outside the jurisdiction merely by the fact that the person so brought before the Court has his residence in another country.

His Lordship Justice Heaton concurred.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors for appellants: Daftary, Ferreira and Divan.

Solicitors for the Respondents: Payne and Co., Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas and Kharas and Co.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A BORAH'S ESTATE.

UTERINE SISTER'S SON'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Kemp.)

GULAM ABBAS TYABALLI *v.* HASSONALI TYABALLI AND ABDUL HUSSEIN TYABALLI.

This was an administration suit filed by the plaintiff, a Borah merchant dealing in perfumes and scents against the defendants who are Borah merchants dealing in paints praying that the estate of the deceased Chandabhai Rajbhai be administered, necessary accounts be taken, rights and interests of both the parties determined, possession of the immoveable properties in the possession of the defendants be ordered to be forthwith given to the plaintiff and that he be awarded the whole of the profits earned by the investment of his share of the moveable assets in the business for the sale of paints continued in the old name during the lifetime of the widow Husseinaboo and subsequently in the name of the firm of Hussenalli Tyaballi.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. T. A. Akbar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mr. J. A. Vakeel appeared for the defendants.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the plaintiff are as follows:—One Chandabhoy Rajbhai, a Borah inhabitant of Ahmedabad, died at Ahmedabad on 23rd February, 1903, possessed of considerable moveable and immoveable properties, both at Bombay and Ahmedabad. The moveable properties were of the total value of Rs. 75,000. The immoveable property at Bombay was worth Rs. 30,000 while that at Ahmedabad, was worth Rs. 22,000. It was alleged by the plaintiff that he was the only next-of-kin and residuary heir of the deceased, being the only son of the uterine sister of the deceased. The widow of the deceased named Husseinaboo left no child and as such widow she was entitled to a fourth share in the moveables and in the value of the buildings exclusive of the land, left by the deceased. The plaintiff, being the only heir was, therefore, entitled to a three-fourth share of the estate left by the deceased.

DEFENDANTS' CASE.

The defendants denied that the plaintiff was the next-of-kin and residuary heir of the deceased, because he was not the son of the uterine sister of the deceased, named Husseinaboo. The plaintiff was, therefore, not entitled to any share in the estate of Chandabhai. Chandabhai had no sister full, consanguine or uterine and that the mother of the plaintiff was in no way related to him (Chandabhai).

The widow being the absolute owner of the estate left by Chandabhoy, assigned in 1903 in favour of the first defendant, all the rights and interests of the said Chandabhoy in the firm of Chandabhoy Rajbhoy and Co. including the good-will thereof. Since that year, the first defendant had become the sole owner of the firm.

The plaintiff's claim was also barred by the Law of Limitation and the suit was false and vexatious.

His Lordship delivered judgment on Tuesday morning. In the course of a lengthy Judgment, his Lordship after discussing the evidence in the case, said at the end that he thought on the evidence that the plaintiff had proved his case. The impression he had received on hearing the witnesses and perusing the documents was that he was the son of Husseinaboo and Tyebali and that Husseinaboo was the daughter of Vajeeraboo by Shekh Hussan. All the evidence was explainable only on the assumption that the relationship was according to the pedigree put forward. Sakinaboo in her deposition in 1910, when there was no contemplation of the plaintiff being the rightful heir to the property and when she herself was the claimant distinctly showed the place of the plaintiff in the family and said he was the daughter of Husseinaboo who was the daughter of Vajeeraboo her uterine sister. Also that Chandabhoy and Husseinaboo were brother and sister by the same mother and different fathers. Chandabhoy in the correspondence had repeatedly corroborated this by addressing Sakinaboo as "masiba" i.e., mother's sister and asking after two other relations whose place was shown in the pedigree including plaintiff. Gulamally Chandabhoy had also described plaintiff as the son of Tyeballi and the salutations he sent to Gulamally confirmed the witness Fida Hussain's son that Gulamally was Tyeballi's brother for all these three persons were mentioned together in Chandabhoy's letters as if they were related to one another.

Coupled with all this there were the letters and cards his Lordship had referred to and the oral evidence for the plaintiff which on the whole he believed. Nor did the defendants in his Lordship's opinion give any satisfactory explanation of charging this suit as a false suit.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabhai, Billimoria and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF AUGUST, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

FOR MAKING A DIVIDEND.

610-94—Hormusji Sorabji Chinoy.
150-95—Frederick William Williams.
95-03—Rutonji Dossabhai Karani.
358-04—Harichand Sakharam Ravte and anr.
178-08—Shivram Vithoba and anr.
685-09—Thakorlal Harilal Desai.

ADJOURNED APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

659-13—Hiralal and Co, Prbhakar Govind Vaidya v Texas and Co, Little and Co. On 21-7-15 these insolvents' discharge was suspended for one year with protection.
87-13—Ardesir Dadabhai Geriwala v Curgedji Bomanji Pavri, Merwanji Khudabux Aga, Madan Dewsey and Co., Vachha and Co.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

118-16—Pacilha and Co, Ardesir Byramji Todywala v Jehangir Framji Lam Cr No 3, In person, Dr J K Daji and anr Crs No 8, Dubash and Co, Pirojsha Rustomji Daruwala Cr No 1, Purnanand and Co.
125-16—Albert Elias Ezikiel v The Lakshmi Bank Ltd Crs No 20, Dubash and Co.
113-16—Hasonali Mamooji Porbunderwalla v Mahomedali Esabhai Cr No 1, S A Tyabji.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104.

278-14—Ebrahim Alimahomed v The firm of Purshotum Govindji and ors, Soonderdas and Co.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

278-14—Ebrahim Alimahomed v The firm of Purshotum Govindji Crs No 20, Chaturbhuj Kalidas & Cr, Hurjiwan Walji Cr No 1, Jiwraj Madhowji Cr No 8, Rutonsi Kanji Cr No 7, Soonderdas and Co.

CHARGE OF CHEATING WITH BOGUS V. P. PARCEL.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Raghunathrao of the C.I.D. charged Jivansaheb alias Jivanji Anandji of Bhavanagar with cheating.

It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution that many complaints had been made to the Presidency Post Master that many people had been cheated by a man named Jivansaheb by means of value payable parcels system. Inspector Raghunathrao was deputed to investigate the matter, and he found that for the past four months the accused was in the habit of sending value payable parcels to the ruling chiefs, which after they had been opened when payment had been made, were found to contain either some bottles of scent of a small value or grass. By this means he used to secure amounts ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65. Among his victims were H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar, H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan, and others. The accused was arrested in Bombay.

The case has been remanded pending further enquiries.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club, Ambulance Branch Classes in First Aid to the Injured and Home Nursing for ladies only will be conducted by Dr. V. N. Rege. The lectures will be delivered in Marathi on every Saturday, commencing from 5th August, between 3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Municipal Girls School in Tribhuwandas Terrace, Lamington Road. The classes are open free to all Marathi knowing ladies. Those who are desirous to join will please enlist their names on that day.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
POST KARAMSAD,
Via Anand District Kaira.

708

SEARCH LIGHT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP.
FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.
Constructed of best material and finished in the very best style.

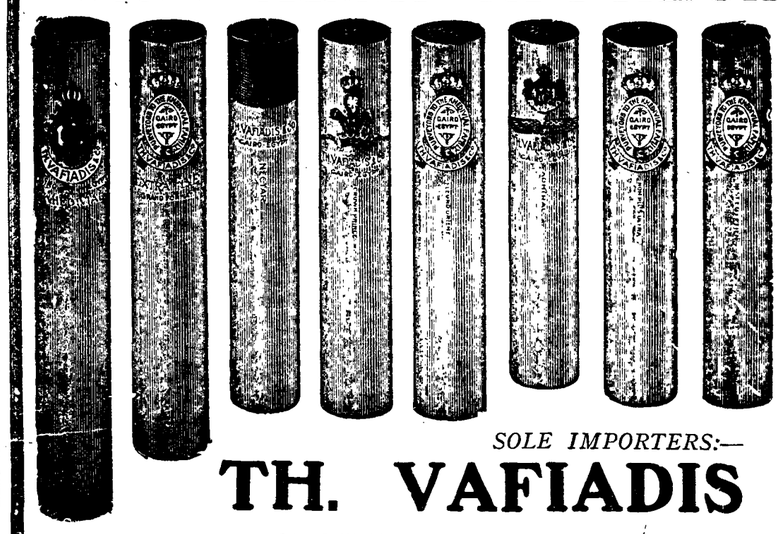
Price Complete Lamp Rs. 5

Price Extra Dry Battery N. 1689 As. 12

Fitted with Dry Batteries and Metallic Filament Powerful Bulbs.

HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT.
Abdool Rehman St., near Market, BOMBAY.

THE KEEN APPRECIATION



With which Vafiadis' Cigarettes are regarded by all throughout India, Burmah and all other parts of the world is unique in the History of Cigarette making.

OUR LEADING BRANDS.

The discriminating smoker can never do without them, but must arrange to get them even on his way Home; he will have them at Home and everywhere; simply because they are the Best.

SOLE IMPORTERS:—
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON & LONDON.

IMPERIAL CARLTON
AJAX & EXCELDA
Boots and Shoes,
MADE ON THE
NEW LONDON SHAPE.
Smartest, Best and Most Up-to-Date on the Market.
ASK FOR THEM!!
TAJBHOY & CO.,
BARIA MANSIONS
(Opposite Crawford Market),
BOMBAY,
Are the SOLE AGENTS.

Accidents happen every day.
HAVE YOU PROVIDED AGAINST THAT?
LIFE & ACCIDENT POLICY COMBINED CAN BE HAD FROM THE:—
GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.)
Registered in Great Britain.
HEAD OFFICE:— Singapore. LONDON OFFICE:— 32, Old Jewry, London, E.C.
GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
M. V. MERCHANT,
BRANCH MANAGER,
12-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re 1 and As 12.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed

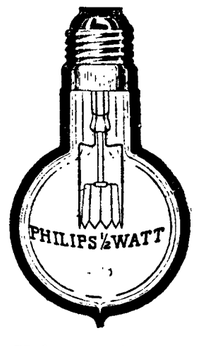
JUST UNPACKED
LARGE VARIETY OF
TOYS, DOLLS,
PERAMBULATORS
AND
CAMP FOLDING FURNITURE.
MODERATE RATE.
ENGLISH TRADING CO.
315, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN
MARJORIE'S HEALTH SYRUP
It helps their growth and wards off Coughs, Colds, Rickets and Wasting Diseases.
Get your supply to-day.
NORMAN & LAURIE,
CHEMISTS,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

JAPANESE
PILSENER BEER.
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER.
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.
The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan;
Nothing to match it in quality.
Sub-Agents:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN DENTIST.
Dr. H. de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and ridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years.

PHILIPS
HALF-WATT
AND
ORDINARY LA



Volts: 4 to 250.
Candle power 4 to 3000.
Apply:—
THE
ORIENTAL ENGINEERING AND TRADING Co.,
Ravelin Street,
BOMBAY.

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS

was Achieved by the first Number of

THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE

By an early hour every Copy of the Issue was sold and thousands were disappointed.

TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

Readers should send their subscriptions to this Office AT ONCE and ENSURE REGULAR DELIVERY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

12 Months - - Rs. 3-8		Six Months - - Rs. 2-0	
With Postage - Rs. 4-8		With Postage - - Rs. 2-8	

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G R Bower, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H R M Christie, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R B Clegg, Engineers.
Major A D Cooban, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J T Cranston, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A J Crichton, West Surreys.
Captain H P Deedes, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J H Duvoisin, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D M Fell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut U Godlee, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L A Harrison, Durhams.
Lieut T W Hetherington, Durhams.
Lieut J B Hichens, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J S Huxley, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E W Mackrory, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H R Miles, Connaughts.
Major G Parnell, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H Parsons, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W W Paterson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R Pearce-Browne, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A A D Raeburn, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J H Rouquette, West Surreys.
Captain R P Slatter, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J McC Sproat, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J Townsend, West Yorks.
Captain A H Wage, Artillery.
Second-Lieut T S W Warren, Durhams.
Captain R C Woodhead, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H M Woodside, Highland Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut L G Hadenham, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J L Reid, Northumberlands.
Captain D J Tuck, Oxford and Bucks.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut W E Miller, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W F Alexander, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W S Anderson, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J Bateman, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R H G Batten, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut A H Bennett, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W J G Birnie, Gordons.
Lieut R A Block, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W L Blouet, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E W Booth, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C V J Borton, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut N S Bostock, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G D G Bottomley, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R S Bowman, Artillery.
Captain M O Boyd, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H Brocklesby, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut D A Brown, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut K A Brown, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut D Buchanan, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H J Buist, West Surreys.
Captain R N Burn, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Burrell, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut T M Burton, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S C Campbell, Camerons.
Captain W D Carslake, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut F H Casson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F A Castle, North Staffords.
Captain J P Charlee, Medicals.
Captain W J Cowan, Manchesters.
Captain J A Cowie, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut J L W Craig, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A G Crombie, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut V P Davies, Leicesters.
Captain D H Derby, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W A Dickson, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut I S Donald, Scottish Rifles.
Captain J M Donald, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain D J Evans, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H A Fagan Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A Fairlie, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C D Farwell, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R Foley, West Surreys.
Lieut-Colonel G B S Follett, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut P Fores, Middlesex.
Captain A C Frame, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A G Francies, Durhams.
Lieut L E Francis, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut T C Freeth, Engineers.
Captain A Galsworthy, South Wales Borderers.
Captain H C Game, Artillery.
Captain J S Gemmell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F B Gill, Duke of Wellingtons.
Lieut B Glossop, Devonshires.
Second-Lieut J J G Grant, West Yorks.
Lieut H J S Griffin, Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Gurrey, West Surreys.
Captain C F Hacker, Medicals.
Lieut B C Haggard, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E F G Haig, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut V Hailey, Artillery.
Lieut C Hall, Oxford and Bucks.
Major C D Harvey, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut R E C Harland, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G S Harman, Welsh Regiment.
Captain C C F Harrison, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut F H A Harrison, Northamptons.
Lieut C L Hesseltine, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J P D Hewat, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut P H Hollick, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R Holloway, Flying Corps.

LATER.

Second-Lieut C E Howard, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut A R Howell, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut A E Hughes, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain N M Hughes-Hallett, Shropshires.
Captain E Jones, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E F W H Kevill-Davies, Worcesters.
Captain N C Kirby, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut T W Kirkpatrick, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut E W Lafone, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W Law, Camerons.
Captain E H Lea, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut P P Mcardle, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R Mclaren, Cheshires.
Lieut R C Mclelland, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut C J Mcnaughton, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut H S Macneil, Artillery.
Lieut E R Manning, Hussars.
Second-Lieut S W Matthews, Northumberlands.
Major A H Menzies, Highland L I.
Captain J T E Miller, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Captain K W Morell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F W Morrison, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain D Murray, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut N P Nussbaum, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J P Newman, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W K C Ogg, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut L A Otto, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E H Paine, South Staffords.
Lieut. J W A Parsons, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R T A A Pate, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut R Pennington, Lincolns.
Lieut R J Pinto, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut A T Pitcher, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J Pollack, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain F W A Ponsford, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E L V Pope, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Prosser, Worcesters.
Captain N G O Ramsbottom, Manchesters.
Lieut J F A Readman, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H L Prichards, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W A L Robinson, West Surreys.
Lieut. A Russell, Highland L I.
Captain R D Russell, Artillery.
Lieut. J. J. Schofield, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut H B Secretan, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. G H Smith, Yorkshires.
Lieut. K J Snowden, Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Spero, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut F D C Summer, Artillery.
Lieut R M Taylor, Engineers.
Second-Lieut B C C Tipper, Worcesters.
Lieut W Tod, Irish Regiment.
Second-Liuet J Todd, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut F O Townsend, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut G Vivian, East Yorks.
Lieut W V Wakefield, Warwicks.
Captain T P P Walker, West Kents.
Captain T H H Warren, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut C L Watson, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut W D Watson, Artillery.
Lieut C C Watts, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H S Webster, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A Weir, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J W White, North Lancs.
Captain C R Wills, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R Wilson, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G O Wood, Duke of Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut H J Woodington, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G F Woodroffe, Artillery.
Lieut G F P Worthington, West India Regiment.
Lieut-Colonel C E Wyld, King's Royal Rifles.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut C D Reid, Highland L I.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R D Atkinson, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut H Clements-Finnerton, Lancers.
Second-Lieut K G Dennis, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E H Menaught, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D Taylor, Camerons.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I would not have troubled your precious columns once again on this subject but for the utter trash with which "Another B. E. (Civil)" has attempted to regale the public. There has been such a gross distortion of facts that, though I believe your first correcpondent "B. E. (Civil)," will not fail to explode the meaningless arguments of his opponent, I consider it my duty to point out how sycophancy leads to the loss of all commonsense logic.

While "B. E. (Civil)" disputes the methods by which the possession of each criterion of admission in the applicants is determined by the Principal, his opponent challenges him to lay down any other criterion!

"Another B. E. (Civil)" further tells us that the Probationers' Class has been devised with a view to afford larger scope for admissions than had been the case hitherto. Will he explain how this is possible? Will he tell us how many more students than the limited number have been admitted to the College since the establishment of this class?

"Another B. E. (Civil)" is so much obsessed with his desire to extol this class that he believes in its capability to turn out Engineers versed both in "theory and practice," although the F. E., S. E., and B. E. classes have to run on lines which send out "Manuscript Engineers" only. According to him the practice of Civil Engineering is to be acquired in the first year before even the merest smattering of its theory is learnt! And the practice of Civil Engineering is to consist in filing and forging. O, shades of Rankine O, shades of Theodore Cooke.—Yours, etc.,

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Bombay, 27th July, 1916.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Counting upon your usual generosity to echo the voice of the poorer shareholders in all joint stock company meetings, I beg to address you a few lines with a view to ventilate the grievances of the shareholders of Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., at a meeting held on the 27th instant.

The Chairman, Sir Sassoon David, informed us that the scheme for further remunerating the Agents, (Tata Sons & Co.) wholly emanated from the Board of Directors, and he further informed the meeting that the Directors were the largest shareholders, also that the interests of the great mass of the shareholders were at his heart which was very reassuring.

The next speakers, representing the other side of the question on behalf of the shareholders, were Dr. Postwalla, Mr. N. Doomasia, and last but not least the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla. In a very lucid speech, commenting upon the pros and cons of the situation, the hon. gentleman emphasised the great dissatisfaction of the shareholders about carrying the proposition in such a great hurry. He asserted that the shareholders, without even one dissentient, greatly appreciated the untiring efforts and the boundless zeal and perseverence which Tata Sons & Co., displayed in launching this huge enterprise but he added that they were in the eyes of the mass of the shareholders amply rewarded for their trouble by a handsome gift of Rs. 5 lakhs and more for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them before the venture was put into the market; and furthermore, rewarded by another handsome gift of 15,000 Ordinary and 2,000 Deferred Shares. He was in favour of all that the Chairman said, but advised a policy of waiting until the shareholders received some few more dividends and knew their position well. He pointed out that it was not the percentage on the huge turnover to be taken into consideration, but the actual amount paid in cash to the Agents as their commission, which was a very right way of looking at the matter from a commercial and financial point of view.

Mr. N. H. Moos, Bar-at-law, was a great help to the meeting. He advised that notwithstanding the opinion of Mr. Clauson, a London lawyer, a legal difficulty would arise, if the Directors stepped in to make material improvements in the Agents' commission before the expiry of their present period of agency; namely, 18 years. It is strange that the Directors did not care to consult a Bombay lawyer, which was the right thing to do, as the Company is located in Bombay and not in London, and Bombay boasts of legal talent.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon Mr. Chunilal Mehta, who followed, were in favour of adopting the proposition and carrying it through in hot haste at any price, irrespective of the feelings of the shareholders present, and they were rightly hissed out at intervals.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir's amendment was perhaps the best in the interests of the shareholders. He favoured a postponement for at least three months in view of the difference of opinion that existed but it seems his co-directors did not care to adopt it.

As far as I know the report outside is that Tata Sons & Co., are not keen about getting this enhanced amount of commission, nor are they anxious to bring this proposal before the expiry of their period of agency, especially as they fully know and understand that the great Jamshedji Tata, the founder of their firm, who conceived this huge scheme, had always a sympathetic feeling for the interests of the shareholders, for as I pointed out to the meeting, he never charged a pie of commission whilst he presided over the fortunes of the Nagpur Mills, one of the largest textile industry in India for a period of over 30 years or more, not only that but he gave away free of charge in the shape of bonus 1/4 and 1/2 shares to the shareholders out of the huge earnings of the Company.

With this noble precedent before them, the Tatas could surely not at all be keen to make additions to their huge wealth so soon. It would be presumptuous on my part to advise them, but I am sure if they wait till the expiry of their present period of 18 years' agency, the shareholders will ultimately vote the increase now asked for, as they fully appreciate all that they have been doing in their interests.

Let the Directors stand aloof for the present. It is very generous of them to serve the Tatas so loyally at the expense of the great mass of shareholders who are poor, and bearing this in mind let them understand that their interference is uncalled for, and by so doing they put the Tatas in a false light in the eyes of the general body of shareholders.

I enclose my card and remain.—Yours, etc.,

KHUSRU.

Bombay, July 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Several letters have appeared in the "Chronicle" recently anent the proposal to increase the Agents' commission, and my opinion is that the opposition has been engineered by a few interested jobbers who hold a large amount of Deferred scrip and feel that, if they could succeed in vetoing the proposals, both as regards the Agents' commission and the increased capital, which it is proposed to raise, it would prove the means of enriching themselves by raising the prices of the shares still higher. I do hope that the Agents will get the commission which they well deserve and they would be doing a public service if they could manage to beat down the prices of the shares to a level at which the *bona fide* investor would be only too glad to secure them.—Yours, etc.,

J. L.

Bombay, 1st August, 1916.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY ON O. & R. RAILWAY.

PROMPT ARREST BY POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

A daring train robbery is reported on the O. and R. Railway Mrs. De la Fosse, wife of the Director of Public Instruction, was travelling from Nainital to Lucknow and when the train, in which she was travelling, was running between Rosa and Hardai on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway she bound in her compartment a man who demanded that she should point out where she had kept her money. Mrs. De la Fosse pluckily resisted the man's demands. After a struggle the thief secured possession of a pair of scissors belonging to Mrs. De la Fosse. This alarmed her and she pointed out the bag in which she had money and various articles of value. Her cries eventually resulted in the train being stopped. The thief, however jumped off and escaped with the money and property of Mrs. De la Fosse. The Government Railway Police effected a very prompt arrest some little time after the robbery. A constable at Rosa, three miles away from where the train was stopped, challenged and eventually took into custody a man who aroused his suspicions. In the possession of this man were found aong other things money and a locket containing a photograph of Miss De la Fosse.

KARACHI'S COAL SUPPLY.

E. I. RAILWAY'S ASSURANCE OF SUPPLY OF WAGONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI,, Aug. 1.

The General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway in Calcutta, has written informing the merchants in Karachi that his railway is now meeting all indents for wagons for loading coal freely. He advices all concerned to take the opportunity of getting in as much coal as possible while this state of affairs continues, and points out that it is therefore not necessary to grant special supplies of wagon for loading coal for the purpose of laying in stocks.

TRAINS IN ADVANCE OF TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The indifference which the railway officers show to the complaints of the passengers is a fact well-known to all. To-day an instance occurred which I would like to bring to your notice. The Up Kurla local train which starts from Kurla usually at 9-50 a.m., left three minutes earlier, that is, at 9-47 a.m. This was brought to the notice of the Assistant Station Master there.

I therefore hope that the railway authorities will investigate the matter and take such steps as will prevent a recurrence of the incident.—Yours, etc.

P. K. T.

PEARSE & Co.

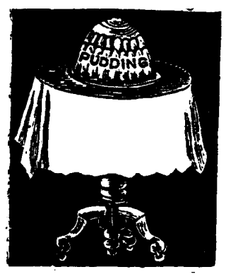
THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquors.

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.



WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.

Bakers, Confectioners & Caterers. } APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. { Army & Navy Contractors.

"Ic Mic" Cooker.

An unique apparatus for Cooking, Baking, Frying, Refrigerating and the like purposes.

Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallick, M.A., M.D.

Simplest mechanism; Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary, as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prize obtained.

Prices :—Rs. 10, 15, 22, and 35
Stand extra.

For further particulars apply to Manager "Ic Mic" Cooker
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

ASK FOR

KABUTO PILSENER BEER

(BEST & REFRESHING)

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:— JEENA & Co.,

34, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LACTOMALTINE

MALT, MILK & CREAM

AN IDEAL FLESH FORMING FOOD.

Superior Diastatic Power Nutritious, Palatable, Strengthening

Contains, perfectly preserved by a New Process, all the Valuable Food Properties of the Finest Scotch Barley, Milk and Cream.

LACTOMALTINE greatly surpasses Cold Liver Oil preparations, in its efficiency for creating Tissues of stable Texture.

LACTOMALTINE IS A VALUABLE FOOD FOR WARM CLIMATES AS WELL AS COLD.

Numerous testimonials have been received from the public and members of the medica Profession.

Dr. C. H., *writes*.—"I have prescribed Lactomaltine largely during the hot weather and it invariably agrees even when Cod Liver Oil and Malt disagree. I have found patients tolerate it quite well in the hottest weather that we have in this country, and I have never known it cause any undue relaxation of the bowels.

It is particularly valuable for Delicate Children, and Invalids like it. Indeed, I generally prescribe that it should be taken on bread and butter instead of Jam."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 796.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

...st vigour, lost memory, and lost ...terest in life is often traceable to ...illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles @ 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

NOT WHAT IT WAS.

(By "Eye-Witness" in Mesopotamia.)

QURNAH, June 1916.

It is the oldest country in the world, but you will find little or nothing that is old in it within 350 miles of the sea. On the Euphrates side Ur of the Chaldeans has left some perceptible undulations in the mud. Up the Tigris the Arch of Ctesiphon is the only monument of antiquity that stands. Ezra's tomb is not really Ezra's tomb, and the garden of Eden, if there is any truth in legend, is changed beyond recognition. Five of us, a Padre, a Doctor, a Regimental officer, a Supply and Transport man and myself, ought to know, for we were moored to the Trees of Knowledge of Good and Evil for the greater part of the last week in June. We were all bound for Nasiriyeh on the Euphrates and waited, at first expectantly, afterwards with little hope, for a problematical General in whose existence we had ceased to believe.

To spend the longest day of the year in the best place should be the hedonist's economical ideal, yet here we were on the 21st of June in the Seat of Elias, sparing no commiseration for our first parents who were driven out by the Angel with the Flaming Sword, rather feeling great pity for ourselves.

Qurnah, Kurnah, or Gurnah, as it is variously called, the reputed Sumerian Paradise, lies at the junction of the Tigris and the old channel of the Euphrates. The new channel flows into the Shat-al-Arab at Garmat Ali a few miles above Basra, but it is the old channel that serves for our line of communication with the Euphrates forces. The water is clear and sluggish as a Norfolk river. There seems to be no current at all; the muddy stream of the Tigris receives no purification from it, but simply holds it back where it impinges, leaving a clear margin. The two streams barely mix.

SWELTERING HEAT.

The palm tree and the fig leaf were the only paradisical things we found in Eden. Even the serpent was invisible, though his works remain and the knowledge of evil thrives preposterously. Man is still chastised in this spot and we had reason to be thankful that the longest day was followed by the shortest night. Our pyjamas began to sweat before we put them on. They were wet, not with dew, but with the perspiration of the night, the exudations of the palm groves. We neither slept, nor were we thoroughly awake. We flung open our mosquito curtains and threw off our pyjama jackets, for the air seemed too heavy for insects. But the hour of the sandfly was only postponed. They came towards midnight and perished in our sweat, like flies in marmalade.

We pulled down our nets and prayed for a breeze. The sky had all the hard beauty and repose of the divine and implacable, as it is presented in the features of the Jain Tirthankaras. The moon was up and the darkness dwindled into grey spaces between the stars. The milky way spanned the two horizons and was fed by great tributaries of molten lead. To the parboiled fancy, which this half sleep in Eden engenders, they became a web of white mosquitoes with stings like sparks, falling upon our curtains, reinforcements of the divine wrath, a ladder of torture leading down from an inverted hell.

At five the sun came licking over the horizon again to recharge the atmosphere that had lost nothing of its retained heat during the night. A message came early in the morning that the General had not left Ali Gharbi. We could not start that day and it was very improbable that we should get away the next.

A BREEZE SPRINGS UP.

The great argument for Providence is that there is always a term to unprovoked evils, when the menacing hand is removed, and we remember that it is God's will that we should be chastened but not utterly destroyed. At ten o'clock a breeze sprang up and our interest in things revived. Three Sikhs slid down the burning side of the ship on the rope fenders and hung there with their hands just out of water for hours, still as muggers or tortoises, their long hair floating in the stream. I went ashore with the Supply and Transport man and the Regimental officer; the Doctor and the Padre were busy burying or restoring the victims of the night. Two more graves were being dug in the British cemetery across the Euphrates. I heard a man on a gun-boat hard by bellowing like a heifer. He was unconscious and they were wrapping him in ice. We would have given days of our life, lumps of our pay, for one long bubbly iced drink. The Padre told me that three times during the night he had entirely evaporated, but that towards dawn the humid atoms had collected themselves by some miracle or attraction. Thus he had survived to minister to minds and bodies in greater peril of dissolution.

Any movement of the air is restorative. Now that a true breeze had sprung up it was not too hot to dispute the identity of the biblical tree. The S. and T. man said that it was the trunk to which our paddle steamer was moored and such was the general opinion. But this tree was a "Siris" with yellow bean-pods, and I leaned to a gnarled and thorny bush downstream a kind of prickly plum, with a telegraph pole in it. This, I argued, bore some kind of fruit, far from seductive it is true, but it might have deteriorated. Evidently Eden is not what it was. We inquired of the people but found local tradition confused or indifferent.

We explored the streets up to Rib Road. Eve's Walk leads into Charing Cross; and Serpent's Alley of course, into Temptation Square, a small inset in the houses by the quay where half a dozen benches are protected from the sun by matting on reed supports. Temptation for the Arabs takes the form of tinned pine apple, Aden cigarettes, canned salmon and the like, which repeat the unhealthy process of sophistication, that was so disastrous to our first parents. The little market was almost deserted. Barely a shadow cut the white earth. The folk in the Cafe sprawled listlessly. There comes a season when it is too sultry even for the Arab to squat, when one adhesive member abjuring the other, he sits on his high bench with his feet dangling apathetically apart in the air.

THE FIGHT FOR QURNAH.

Some of the houses on the river front bear the mark of shot and shell. They were held by the Turks when we took the place in December 1914. There were snipers at every window and our troops were exposed to a heavy fusillade as they advanced under cover of the palms the other side of the river. We cleared Mazsera village on December 7th and carried the enemy's lines all along the left bank. They made for their boats upstream and decamped. The 104th found two abandoned mahailas where the Turkish fleet had been and crossed by these. In the meanwhile the Sappers were building a flying bridge three miles lower down by which the 110th were able to cross. These two regiments now held Qurnah in their hands. The Turks mostly Anatolians, a good stubborn breed, had to fight it out or surrender. They were between the devil and the deep sea,—the Arab and the British; for their battalions on the left bank had steamed off with all their ships, and the tribesmen, their Allies of the day before would give them short shift if they followed on foot. Before dark they had abandoned their position by the brick kilns. There were parleyings during the night between the two camps and among the Turks much pouring over a thumb-marked and dog-eared copy of the Hague Convention in English and French. It was found the next morning, December 9th, on the Governor's table open at "The Surrender of Townships," when the 104th and 110th marched in and received the piled arms of the garrison. We captured 11 guns, with the Governor, Subbi Bey, and 1,200 Turks.

TOWNSHEND'S FIRST ACTION.

The actions which led up to the capture of Eden were fought in the fresh clear cold air of December mornings but the second affair at Qurnah when we drove the Turks from the islands they occupied in the flooded area above the town, took place under the same atmoshpheric blanket of sweat and heat that was stretched over us during the longest days of the year. On May 31st, 1915 we fought an amphibious action which probably has no parallel in military records. We collected all the bellums in Basra, five hundred or more and allotted them to one Brigade. In this strange armoured craft, with iron shields in the centre we advanced like the vikings of old against the enemy's fortified islands. The greatest danger was from the Turkish artillery. A direct hit would capsize a boat's whole crew and the wounded or stunned might drown before the floating ambulances could reach them. Happily the enemy's attention was almost entirely taken up with our ships and our artillery afloat and ashore, which were concentrating very heavy fire upon island after island in turn, making their position almost untenable. Our 5" Howitzers were pouring in shell at 2,000 yards. We had mountain batteries on rafts, and guns of various calibres on tugs, barges and steamers, in addition to the gunboats which could have taken on the Turkish batteries alone. It was an artillery action more than anything else and under cover of this bombardment our infantry got in with very little loss. Position after position was carried. The Turks were seen struggling in the water and scrambling into their boats. Some held on gallantly to the end. On Norfolk Hill the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who attacked wading through water waist-deep, carried the enemy's trenches at the point of the bayonet.

On June 1st, the Turks were in full retreat up the river. This brilliant little marsh battle was Townshend's first action in Mesopotamia and the beginning of the series of victories which carried our small British force up to the Arch of Ctesiphon and within eighteen miles of Baghdad.

We suffered more casualties from heat stroke in the action than from shot or shell, nevertheless the most memorable thing about it was the endurance of our troops. Poling all the morning through thick rushes, wading through water and mud waist-deep, might have been fatal as a mere pleasure jaunt in an atmosphere whose unaided hostility to the human system fills cemeteries and keeps doctors and Padres busy. But the lust of battle is a great restorer, and in victory the spirit carries along the flesh. It is better to fight in a climate like this than to moralise or think. The men who evicted the Turks from the Sumerian Paradise have happier recollections of it than the draft fresh from home who passed through on the longest day of the year and left their toll behind.

As the profane trooper said. "It would take no blooming swords to turn me out of this."

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

Debility

When you feel limp and washed out, weary and fatigued with no inclination for exertion—your body is in a run-down condition—you are debilitated. You need something to put fresh "go" into you—you need a fortnight's Iron 'Jelloids' treatment costing but 1 Rupee. Unequalled as a tonic restorative, Iron 'Jelloids' are most easy to take, inexpensive, and cannot injure the teeth nor cause constipation.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made, No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood — renew vitality

IRON 'JELLOIDS' make the blood rich and vigorous with the result that the whole body benefits—vitality and energy are restored—good spirits are regained—you feel fit and well again. Start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' to-day.

Dr. Andrew Wilson said:—"When a man or youth feels out-of-sorts and is not so ill as to require medical advice, he cannot do better than try a fortnight's treatment of IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. (containing Quinine) as a suitable and effective remedy."

A fortnight's trial (*Price* 1 *Rupee*) **will convince you.**

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1. ... price Re. 1 & Rs. 2- 0
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2. ... Re. 1 & Rs. 2-12
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. .. Re. 1 & Rs. 2-12

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.

Manufactured only by:

THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Road, London, England.

REFUSE CHEAP IMITATIONS AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

A Remarkable Invention

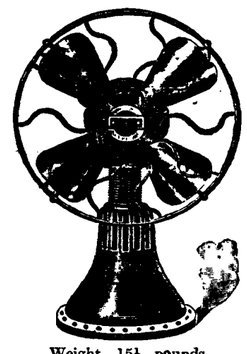
NO SPRINGS: NO VALVES: NO BATTERIES:

Starts in about 8 seconds after lighting.

"THE COOLING KING"

Runs quietly at the rate of about 700 revolutions per minute

Fills a long-felt want.—
For the Home
For the Office
For the Store
For the Bank
For the Doctor
Far the Camp
For the Hospital
For the Waiting room
For the Saloon.



A Handsome Ornament
Simple
Substantial
Elegant
Economical
Portable
Cooling
Noiseless
Refreshing
Invigorating.

Weight 15½ pounds.

Price complete with guard Rs. 110 nett.

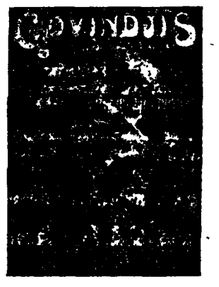
The above fan is worked on ordinary methylated spirit which is obtainable everywhere. It burns less than an ounce of spirit per hour and when once the tank is filled with 25 ounces of spirit the fan will run for about 38 hours continuously with about 700 revolutions per minute.

POY BROTHERS,

KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "Ideal."

HAVE YOU MET THIS PERSON BEFORE?



He is the familiar Babarchi carrying the sweetheart's sweet message of

GOVINDJI'S SWEETS.

Send for my one-rupee box of Rose, Vanilla and Raspbery or get it by V. P. P. for Rs. 1-4-0.

GOVINDJI VASANJI

Telephone 1656. Thakurdwar, BOMBAY. Telegrams "Sweetmeat."

Branches at Cheera Bazaar and Grant Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THERE SHOULD BE A SENSE OF REAL SATISFACTION

in the knowledge that every purchase of a Dunlop, Cambridge or Pericles tyre is an act of patriotism as well as a stroke of sound business, because (1) you keep your money in the Empire and (2) you get a tyre at *"a price to suit your pocket and the best tyre at the price."*

Dunlop

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.

INDIAN HEAD OFFICE:

3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Bombay.

STOCKISTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., Ltd., Elphinstone Circle.
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, New Queen's Road.
A. HYLAND Esq., Hughes Road.
MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Hummum Street.
THE MOTOR EQUIPMENT Co., and
THE PETROL SUPPLYING Co., Lamington Road, Bombay.

TRADE MARK.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE

MANUFACTURING Co.

Near Gas Work Parel, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

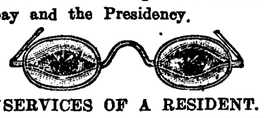
the invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece ware.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, euphos, amber, blue etc.

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.



SERVICES OF A RESIDENT. OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY, opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs.	as.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	7	9	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	7	9	2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6	9	2	per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	6	9	2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins).	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in this)		8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	4	14	0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Blk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

The Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

EST. 1890

71, Esplanade Road, nea. Currency Bank.

If your **EYES PAIN** or fail to give you normal sight, DO NOT HESITATE to consult us at once.

Our OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL is always on our premises to give advice to purchasers of glasses and examine eyes retinoscopically FREE OF CHARGE.

Our prices are moderate and our stock is of the very best manufacture. All our lenses and frames are guaranteed to be made on scientific measurements and given at shortest notice.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

FOUR WONDERFUL REMEDIES

WITH Kadi NO MORE ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH COLDS, etc. Thousands cured. INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from grateful patients open to inspection. Rs 1-8.

"LU-LU" EYE-DROPS.

A safe cure for SORE, INFLAMED, WEAK EYES, GRANULATED LIDS CORNEAL ULCERS, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents. Re. 1.

RUBY TABLETS. A never failing remedy for MALARIA, INTERMITTENT AND OTHER FEVERS. No family should be without it As. 8 only.

GUNC. Cures acute cases without COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any internal medicines, PAINLESS POSITIVE CURE in 3 days. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

OF ALL DEALERS OR

D. SPECIFIC CO.
Medows Street, Bombay.

FOOTBALL SEASON
JERSEYS.

Rs. 27 Set of 12. Rs. 2-8 each.

COLOURS IN STOCK.

Red and Black Striped.	Green and Scarlet.
Red and Navy.	Black and Amber.
Black and White.	Royal and White.
Amber and Green.	Scarlet and White.
Navy and White.	Dark-Green.
Navy and White, half design.	Scarlet.

HOSE to match Jerseys.

Rs. 18 Set of 12. Rs. 1-10 each.

Knickers Re. 1-10 each.

Boots and Nets also in Stock.

BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT,

MAHAMADI MAHAL, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Tennis," Bombay.

M. M. KOPTI & Co.

48, Custom House Road, Fort—BOMBAY.

All kinds of

MARBLE AND TILES

MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.

Apply for Catalogue and Price List to D. P. No. 20.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.

PIONEER CLEANERS.

30 Years' Experience.

Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort

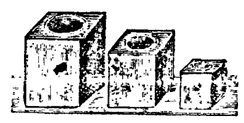
EXPERTS IN DRY CLEANING.

FLANNELS RENOVATED.

STAINS REMOVED WITHOUT CLEANING THE WHOLE GARMENT.

DRY CLEANING PROCESS WITHOUT THE AID OF WATER.

BOMBAY TINMAKER.



All sorts of Tins for Tea, Coffee, Butter, Cigarettes, Flour, Color, Jam, Greese, Dubbin, Oil, etc., etc., and Doffing Cans, Oil Cans, Card Cans, Weft Cans for Mills and every other sort of Tin Works made and supplied at moderate rates. Local and Upcountry orders promptly supplied.

Neat work and satisfaction guaranteed. Steel Trunk making is our speciality.

SHAIKALLI SULEMANJI,

33, MUSJID BUNDER ROAD, NEAR MUMBADEVI,
BOMBAY No. 3.

Make this great Japanese Pocket Medicine your Daily Friend and Ally.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SEISHINTAN DEPOT.

K. R. PATWARDHAN, Manager, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

IS Permanent happiness . . .
Secure Prosperity . . . .
and
Abiding Peace . . . . . A foolish dream? **NO**

Every one of these can be a reality by going through **"A GUIDE TO HEALTH."** It can be had free from

Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LADIES HIGH CLASS SHOES.

Large Stock of Ladies 1, 2, 3. Bar and Lace Shoes of Best Glace Leather. Up-to-date Style and Finish.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SUTOR & CO.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS:

The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, SION., BOMBAY.

Messina Lemons

JUST ARRIVED.

Re 1 per dozen.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for The INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.